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TRANSLATE, adding such notes as you may think needful :

   (1) Job xix.
   (2) Lamentations iv.

TRANSLATE *into* ENGLISH :

     Deuteronomy xx.

      Proverbs xxv.

(1) Verse 24. Give the translation of this verse in our authorized version. How do you account for the rendering of the word חָבָר?

(2) Verse 28. What prefix is here omitted? and what do you consider to be the effect of the omission upon the meaning of the passage? Quote a passage in which a similar construction occurs.

      Isaiah xvi.

(1) Verse 1. Explain particularly the historical allusion contained in this verse and those immediately following. To whom do you refer the expression כִּי אֹפֶס הַמֵּץ in verse 4?

(2) Verse 14. כִּשְׁנֵי שָׂכִיר. Explain this expression.

TRANSLATE into BIBLICAL HEBREW, with the vowel points and principal accents, the following passage:

My son, if thou come to serve the Lord, prepare thy soul for temptation.

Set thy heart aright, and constantly endure, and make not haste in time of trouble.

Cleave unto Him, and depart not away, that thou mayest be increased at thy last end.

Whatsoever is brought upon thee take cheerfully, and be patient when thou art changed to a low estate.

For gold is tried in the fire, and acceptable men in the furnace of adversity.

Believe in Him, and He will help thee; order thy way aright, and trust in Him.

Ye that fear the Lord, wait for His mercy; and go not aside lest ye fall.

Ye that fear the Lord, believe Him; and your reward shall not fail.

Ye that fear the Lord, hope for good, and for everlasting joy and mercy.

Look at the generations of old, and see; did ever any trust in the Lord, and was confounded? or did any abide in His fear, and was forsaken? or whom did He ever despise, that called upon Him?

For the Lord is full of compassion and mercy, long-suffering, and very pitiful, and forgiveth sins, and saveth in time of affliction.

And:

The souls of the righteous are in the hand of God, and there shall no torment touch them.

In the sight of the unwise they seemed to die: and their departure is taken for misery,

And their going from us to be utter destruction ; but they are in peace.

For though they be punished in the sight of men, yet is their hope full of immortality.

And having been a little chastised they shall be greatly rewarded; for God proved them, and found them worthy for Himself.

As gold in the furnace hath He tried them, and received them as a burnt-offering.

Add the vowel points and principal accents to the following:

כי המצוה הזאת אשר אנכי מצוך היום לא נפלאת הוא ממך
ולא רחקה הוא : לא בשמים הוא לאמר מי יעלה לנו השמימה
ויקחה לנו וישמיענו אתה ונעשנה : ולא מעבר לים הוא לאמר
מי יעבר לנו אל עבר הים ויקחה לני וישמיענו אתה ונעשנה :
כי קרוב אליך הדבר מאד בפיך ובלבבך לעשתו : ראה נתתי
לפניך היום את החיים ואת הטוב ואת המות ואת הרע: אשר
אנכי מצוך היום לאהבה את יהוה אלהיך ללכת בדרכיו ולשמר
מצותיו וחקתיו ומשפטיו וחיית ורבית וברכך יהוה אלהיך בארץ
אשר אתה בא שמה לרשתה :

GENESIS XXXV.

I. ADD the vowel points to the following passage:

Beginning, ויאמר אלהים אל יעקב קום עלה בית אל ושב

Ending, עמיו זקן ושבע ימים ויקברו אתו עשו ויעקב בניו :

II. Translate into HEBREW, Colossians iii.

To be translated into HEBREW:

THE PRAISE OF WISDOM.

Who can number the sand of the sea, and the drops of rain, and the days
of eternity?

Who can find out the height of heaven and the breadth of the earth, and
the deep, and wisdom?

To whom hath the root of wisdom been revealed, or who hath known her
wise counsels?

There is one greatly to be feared, The Lord sitting upon His throne. He
created her and saw her, and poured her out on all His works.

She is with all flesh according to His commandment, and He hath given
her to all those that love Him.

She is exalted like a cedar of Libanus, and as a cypress tree on the moun-
tains of Hermon.

She is exalted like a palm tree in Engaddi, and as a rose plant in Jericho,
as a fair olive tree in a pleasant field, and groweth up as a plane
tree by the water-side.

As the vine she bringeth forth pleasant savour, and her flowers are the
fruit of honour and riches.

She lifteth up the head of him that is of low degree, and maketh him to
sit among great men.

She raineth down skill and knowledge, and exalteth them to honour that
hold her fast.

O how comely is the wisdom of old men, and understanding and counsel
to men of honour!

O how comely a thing is judgment for gray hairs, and for ancient men to
know counsel!

O how great is he that findeth wisdom, and how glorious is the man that
hath understanding!

She shall give an ornament to his head, and a crown of glory shall she
deliver to him.

With the bread of understanding shall she feed him, and give him the
waters of wisdom to drink.

She shall go forth to meet him as a mother, yea, she shall receive him as
a son well-beloved.

He shall be stayed upon her, and shall not be moved, he shall rely upon her, and shall not be confounded.

He shall find joy and a crown of gladness, and she shall cause him to inherit an everlastingname.

The root of wisdom is the fear of the Lord, and the branches thereof long life.

All wisdom cometh from the Lord, and is with Him for ever and ever.

----

1. WHAT is meant by תנועה קלה? Give examples of it.

2. What are the rules for distinguishing short Kamets from long Kamets?

3. In what cases is the particle את used with objective nouns? Is it ever used with the subject of a passive verb? If so, give instances.

4. How is the present tense expressed in Hebrew?

5. On what syllable is the accent in the future tenses, without affixes, of all Hebrew verbs (excluding apocopated forms)?

6. In what cases cannot the ו conversivum draw back this accent?

7. How is the 3rd person plural past Kal of verbs ל"ה, distinguishable from the 3rd person plural past Kal of verbs ע"ו?

8. What should be the voice of the infinitive which is joined to a tense to give it emphasis,—the same as the tense or different?

9. Dagesh when used to signify that a letter has been omitted, denotes the omission of one going *before* it. 'Mention a remarkable exception to this law in certain verbs.

10. The particle אל causes apocopation in verbs ל"ה,—is the same effect ever produced by לא?

11. What particle is it that has sometimes the same power of converting a future tense into a past, as the ו conversivum? Has it always this effect?

12. Translate into ENGLISH, *2 Chron. xxxii. 21 to the end.
What is the grammar of מיציאי, v. 21? How do you explain ועדרים לאורות, v. 28?

13. Translate Job viii. On משפט and צדק (v. 3) Mendelssohn makes the following remark:

* All the passages given to be translated *literally.*

הנה נמול הרע לעושי הרע יקרא משפמ. ונמול הטוב לעושי
הטוב יקרא צדק

14. Translate Psalm xci. and explain v. 9. On אמר v. 2, Kimchi writes:

המעם אומר אני תמיד על ה" אשר הוא מחסי וגו

Is the converted past ever used as a frequentative? If so, give instances. What is the root of יסך, v. 4?

15. Translate Proverbs xv. 8—17 inclusive, and Isaiah xl. 1—11.

16. Translate Nahum i. On נשא (see v. 5) Ben Zev writes:

ויש עניגו כליון ונתיצה או שרפה

17. Translate Daniel v. 17 to the end, and parse תקפת, להזדה, רים,
v. 20. שוי, v. 21. היתיו, v. 23. מנא, תקל, פרסין, v. 25. What are the forms of the possessive affixes in Chaldee?

18. What is the grammar of the forms חֵי and חַי in the passages

יְחִי אחיך עמך : ...גר ותושב נָחִי עמך, Gen. iii. 22, ואכל וָחַי לעולם
Levit. xxv. 35, 36, and in the expression חַי יהוה וְחֵי נפשך, and others like it?

19. Explain the grammatical terms הברה פשוטה, and ה" מורכבת—
פ" עוזר, and פעל סתמי—הנשוא, and הנושא—ש" סמוך, and שם נפרד
חאר הפעל — מלות היחם.

20. Translate the following passage from Maimonides:

אל יעבור במחשבתך דבר זה שאומרים טפשי אומות העולם
ורוב גולמי בני ישראל שהק"בה גוזר על האדם מתחלת ברייתו
להיות צדיק או רשע אין הדבר כן אלא כל אדם ראוי לו להיות
צדיק כמשה רבינו או רשע כירבעם או חכם או סכל או רחמן
או אכזרי או כילי או שוע וכן שאר כל הדעות ואין לו מי שיכפהו
ולא גוזר עליו ולא מי שמושכו לאחד משני הדרכים אלא הוא
מעצמו ומדעתו ניטה לאי זו דרך שירצה הוא שירמיהו אמר מפי
עליון לא תצא הרעות והטוב כלומר אין הבורא גוזר על האדם
להיות טוב ולא להיות רע :

21. Translate the following stanzas from Wessley's שירי תפארת :

Beginning, שׁוֹפֵט כָּל הָאָרֶץ וּטְהוֹר עֵינַיִם

Ending, יַמִּים וַאֲרָצוֹת כֻּלָּם לוֹ חָלָקְתָּ

22. Translate the following commentary on Exodus xxxiv. 6:

ה" ה" הסם הרחסון הוח נוסח המחמר והסני הנסוח,
כלומר הסם הוח הסם , והטעם סתכלית כל מה סיסופר על

הנוסח הנכבד הזה, וכל מה שאפשר לנטות בשפתים או לחשוב
במחשבה מעלמותו, הוא השנות הנוסח ההוא בעלמו, הוא הוא,
וכן אמר אהי' אשר אהי' אני אני הוא :

23. Translate the following commentary on Prov. xvi. 4, and then the passage itself according to this interpretation :

ולי נראה שמס מענה נקרא בל״הק הגבול והתכלית הנקנב
לאיזה פעולה מן הפעולות.........ובא החכם להורות : שאל
תתמה אם תראה בעולם דברים אשר לפי השקפה ראשונה ידמו
בעיניך כלא סדרים, ומהס נדיק ורע לו ורשע וטוב לו, עליונים
למטה ותחתונים למעלה, כי קנרה ידך להסיג עומק כוונת בעל
הסבות, אף דע כי האלהים שס מקוס למהלך כל דבר עד הגיעו
לתכליתו הקנוב לו, והרשע הזה אשר תחשבהו מנליח בדרכו יהיה
מיועד ליוס רעה :

24. Translate the following from Onkelos :

קַבֵּיל יִשְׂרָאֵל יְיָ אֱלָהָנָא יְיָ חָד : וּתְרַחֵם יַת יְיָ אֱלָהָךְ בְּכָל לִבָּךְ
וּבְכָל נַפְשָׁךְ וּבְכָל נִכְסָךְ : וִיהוֹן פִּתְגָּמַיָא הָאִלֵּין דִּי אֲנָא מְפַקֵּד לָךְ
יוֹמָא דֵין עַל לִבָּךְ : וּתְתָנִנּוּן לִבְנָךְ וּתְמַלֵּיל בְּהוֹן בְּמֵתְבָךְ בְּבֵיתָךְ
וּבִמְהָכָךְ בְּאָרְחָא וּבְמִשְׁכְּבָךְ וּבִמְקִימָךְ : וְתִקְטְרִנּוּן לְאָת עַל יְדָךְ
וִיהוֹן לִתְפִלִּין בֵּין עֵינָךְ : וְתִכְתְּבִנּוּן עַל מְזוּזְיָן וְתִקְבְּעִנּוּן בְּסִפֵּי
בֵיתָךְ וּבְתַרְעָךְ :

25. Translate :

[Syriac text — four lines]

ܙ̇ܚ̇ܠ̣ܚܦܠܗ ܠܘ̇ܢܢܠ ܣܘܢܣܘ ܒ̣̇ܠܢ ܚܦ̣ܚܕ̣ܠ ܙ̇ܢܬ̣ܠ
ܠ̣̈ܠܠܠܚܕ .

EXODUS XXII.

POINT the following passage, and add the principal distinctive accents:

Beginning, אם במחתרת ימצא הגנב והכה ומת אין לו דמים :

Ending, ובשר בשדה טרפה לא תאכלו לכלב תשלכון אתו :

1. TRANSLATE *into* ENGLISH:

Exod. ch. xxx. 1—16.

2. Explain the Masoretic notes found at the end of the book Exodus.

3. What are the rules with respect to Gender, to be observed in the case of the numerals? How may the anomaly be explained?

4. Write down the plurals of the following nouns:

אָב אָחוֹת אָמָה בַּיִת אִישׁ אִשָּׁה בֵּן בַּת פֶּה

(a) Explain the apparent irregularities, where they admit of explanation.

5. Give the various significations of the Piël, Hiphil, and Hithpael conjugations.

6. Translate into English, Joel i. subjoining remarks on the difficult or doubtful passages.

7. Translate:

(a) כי גוי כל קבוץ מן החי יקרא גוי לפיכך אמר כן על קבוץ הארבה וכן אמר על הנמלים עם לא עז ועל השפנים עם לא עצום :

Mention similar expressions used by Homer.

(ß) הָכְרַת מִנְחָה וָנֶסֶךְ מבנין הפעל ואמר הכרת לשון זכר ואמר מנחה שהיא לשון נקבה לשון זכר נופל על ענין כלומר קרבן המנחה והנסך וכן אשר יעשה מאלה יעשה מלאכה :

(γ) הוֹבִישָׁה פועל עומד והוא על דרך משל כאלו יש לה בשת כשאינה נותנת פריה כראוי ויש לפרשו ענין יובש וכן תרגם יונתן גופניא יְבִישׁוּ :

8. Translate into ENGLISH:

Dan. vii. 15—28.

9. Translate into HEBREW with the vowels and accents the following:
Blessed is the man that hath not slipped with his mouth, and is not pricked with the multitude of sins. Blessed is he whose conscience hath not condemned him, and who is not fallen from his hope in the Lord. Riches are not comely for a niggard: and what should an envious man do with money? He that gathereth by defrauding his own soul gathereth for others, that shall spend his goods riotously. He that is evil to himself, to whom will he be good? he shall not take pleasure in his goods. There is none worse than he that envieth himself; and this is a recompense of his wickedness. And if he doeth good he doeth it unwillingly; and at the last he will declare his wickedness. The envious man hath a wicked eye; he turneth away his face, and despiseth men. A covetous man's eye is not satisfied with his portion; and the iniquity of the wicked drieth up his soul.

10. Translate the following into ENGLISH:

ܡܢ ܗܠܝܢ ܗܘܐ ܚܣܝ ܣܥܪ ܥܠ ܡܚܫܒܬܐ ܕܙܥܝܪ ܟܬܒܐ
ܡܫܡܗܐ: ܘܡܫܟܚܢ ܗܘܘ ܥܠ ܣܥܝܪ ܕܟܠܗܝܢ ܕܐܝܬ
ܒܠܝ ܟܠܗ ܣܥܝܪܐ. ܐܘܠܨܢܐ. ܕܠܗ ܠܗܘܢ ܗܕܐ
ܕܪܝܫܐ ܡܣܟܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܢܗܝܐ. ܐܠܐ ܢܗܘܐ ܗܘ ܕܐܒ ܚܩܝܪܐ
ܣܘܡ ܩܝܡܐ. ܘܗܘ ܠܗܘܢ ܕܠܗ ܗܕܐ ܣܥܪ ܥܠ ܐܚܪܢܐ ܢܚܘܐ
ܡܛܠ ܢܘܪܒܐ ܗܘܐ.

𝕿𝖍𝖊𝖔𝖑𝖔𝖌𝖎𝖈𝖆𝖑 𝕰𝖝𝖆𝖒𝖎𝖓𝖆𝖙𝖎𝖔𝖓 𝕻𝖆𝖕𝖊𝖗𝖘.

October, 1855.

Examiners:

PROF. JEREMIE, D.D. *Trinity College.*
PROF. SELWYN, B.D. *St John's College.*
PROF. BROWNE, M.A. *Emmanuel College.*
PROF. JARRETT, D.D. *Trinity College.*
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REV. C. HARDWICK, M.A. *St Catharine's College.*
REV. J. S. WOOD, M.A. *St John's College.*

GENESIS XL.

ADD the vowels to the following passage :

Beginning, ויהי אחר הדברים האלה חטאו משקה

Ending, : ולא־זכר שר־המשקים את־יוסף וישכחהו

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1. TRANSLATE :
   Genesis, Chap. (*a*) ix. 8—17,
   (*b*) xiii.,
   (*c*) xxiii. 1—18;
adding such notes as you think n eedful.

2. Add the pronominal affixes for *his*, and *your*, *m.* both to the singular and the plural of the following nouns:

אָב ,בַּיִת ,בֵּן ,דָּם ,כָּנָף ,נֶפֶשׁ ,מֶלֶךְ ,עֶבֶד

3. Add the pronominal affixes for *him*, *her*, and *your*, *f.* to the following particles:

אַחֲרֵי ,אֶל ,מִן ,עַל

4. Give the third person sing. mas. of the present tense of the following verbs:

אָמַר ,יָצָא ,לָקַח ,נָתַן

5. Add the pronominal affixes for *him*, and *them*, *m.* to the first person sing. of the past tense of the following verbs:

יָדַע ,מָצָא ,הִגִּיד ,צִוָּה ,רָאָה

1—5

MINUCIUS FELIX. OCTAVIUS, c. xxxii. to the end.

TRANSLATE the following, and quote the passages of Scripture which
the author may have had in view, giving the original words as far as
possible :

c. xxxii. Sed enim Deus actum hominis ignorat, et in cœlo constitutus
non potest aut omnes obire aut singulos nosse. Erras o homo et falleris;
unde enim Deus longe est, quum omnia cœlestia terrenaque et quæ extra
istam orbis provinciam sunt, Deo cognita, plena sint? ubique non tantum
nobis proximus, sed infusus est. In solem adeo rursus intende : cœlo ad-
fixus, sed terris omnibus sparsus est; pariter præsens ubique interest et
miscetur omnibus: nusquam enim claritudo violatur. Quanto magis Deus
auctor omnium ac speculator omnium, a quo nullum potest esse secretum,
tenebris interest, interest cogitationibus nostris, quasi alteris tenebris?
Non tantum sub illo agimus, sed et cum illo, prope dixerim, vivimus.

xxxiv. Nec ut creditis, ullum damnum sepulturæ timemus, sed veterem
et meliorem consuetudinem humandi frequentamus. Vide adeo, quam in
solatium nostri resurrectionem futuram omnis natura meditetur? Sol
demergit et nascitur; astra labuntur et redeunt; flores occidunt et revi-
viscunt : post senium arbusta frondescunt; semina non nisi corrupta revi-
rescunt : ita corpus in sæculo, ut arbores in hiberno occultant virorem
ariditate mentita. Quid festinas, ut cruda adhuc hieme reviviscat et
redeat? expectandum nobis etiam corporis ver est.

xxxvii. Et quod corporis humana vitia sentimus et patimur, non est
pœna; militia est. Fortitudo enim infirmitatibus roboratur, et calamitas
sæpius disciplina virtutis est; vires denique et mentis et corporis sine
laboris exercitatione torpescunt: omnes adeo vestri viri fortes, quos in
exemplum prædicatis, ærumnis suis inclyti floruerunt. Itaque et nobis
Deus necnon potest subvenire nec despicit : quum sit et omnium rector et
amator suorum : sed in adversis unumquemque explorat et examinat, in-
genium singulorum periculis pensitat, usque ad extremam mortem volun-
tatem hominis sciscitatur, nihil sibi posse perire securus. Itaque ut aurum
ignibus, sic nos discriminibus arguimur.

Quis non miles sub oculis imperatoris audacius periculum provocet ?
nemo enim præmium percipit ante experimentum.

Absque enim notitia Dei quæ potest esse solida felicitas, quum mors
sit? Somnio similis, antequam tenetur, elabitur.

Explain the following:

c. xxxii. delubra et aras non habemus.

By what words did the early Christians express their places of worship?
Ibid. litabilis hostia bonus animus, et pura mens, et sincera sententia.

xxxvii. Viros cum Mucio, vel cum Aquilio, aut Regulo comparo ?
Quote the epigram of Martial on this subject.

What account does Octavius give of the agreements of heathen philosophers with scriptural statements? What was the result of the Dialogue?

Mention a remarkable instance of conversion recorded in Augustine's Confessions.

By what ancient writers is this work of Minucius Felix mentioned?

Within what limits may its date be ascertained? Under what title was it first published in modern times? By whom restored to its true author? State the proofs. How many manuscript copies are extant, and where preserved?

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

1. WITH what years of the Christian æra does the narrative of the Acts of the Apostles commence and close? Point out some instances in which the events which it records are combined with political facts, of which we know the dates.

2. State clearly how far Religious Toleration existed, in theory or in practice, under the Roman Government; and point out the causes of the peculiar opposition to which Christianity was exposed.

3. What is the date of the Letter of Pliny the Younger to Trajan, on the subject of the Christians? Shew the view which it gives of the policy of the Roman Government, and of the condition of the Christians at that period.

4. In what terms are the Christian Martyrdoms mentioned by Epictetus and by Marcus Aurelius respectively? Mention any tenets of the Stoics in general, or any opinions of those two philosophers in particular, which serve to explain their opposition to Christianity.

Translate and explain the following passage:

Καὶ γὰρ εἰ χρὴ καὶ τῷ εἰκότι χρῆσθαι λόγῳ περὶ τῆς ἀρχῆθεν Χριστιανῶν συστάσεως, φήσομεν ὅτι οὐ πιθανὸν, οὔτε τοὺς Ἰησοῦ ἀποστόλους ἄνδρας ἀγραμμάτους καὶ ἰδιώτας, ἄλλῳ τινὶ τεθαρρηκέναι πρὸς τὸ καταγγεῖλαι τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τὸν Χριστιανισμὸν, ἢ τῇ δοθείσῃ αὐτοῖς δυνάμει, καὶ τῇ ἐν τῷ λόγῳ εἰς τὰ δηλούμενα πράγματα χάριτι· ἀλλ' οὐδὲ τοὺς ἀκροωμένους αὐτῶν μετατεθεῖσθαι ἐκ πατρίων πολυχρονίων ἐθῶν, μὴ ἀξιολόγου τινὸς δυνάμεως αὐτούς καὶ τεραστίων πραγμάτων μετακινησάντων ἐπὶ τὰ οὕτω ξένα καὶ ἀλλότρια τῶν συντρόφων αὐτοῖς δογμάτων.

ORIG. c. Cels. VIII.

5. Give a short account of Julian's attempt to rebuild the Temple at Jerusalem. By what authors is it mentioned? with what variations? What explanations have been offered (1) of particular details, and (2) of the whole account? What weight do they appear to you to possess?

6. Trace the progressive meanings of the word κανών, and explain its application to Holy Scripture.

7. Trace the progressive meanings of the word αἵρεσις, and refer to the passages in the New Testament in which it occurs.

8. Give a short account of Tertullian. In what did the errors of Montanus consist? What circumstances led Tertullian to adopt them? Mention briefly the subjects of the following Treatises: (1) Scorpiace, (2) De Præscriptione Hæreticorum, (3) De Coronâ Militis, (4) De Testimonio Animæ.

9. Give a sketch of the life and character of Cyprian, and mention particularly the part which he took during the disputes concerning the Lapsed, and the Rebaptizing of Heretics. State briefly the nature and design of his Treatise ' De Unitate Ecclesiæ.'

10. What is known of the life of Marcion? from what authors is our knowledge of his system derived? what appear to have been his opinions respecting Jesus Christ and the Future Judgment? what was the object of his work called ' Antitheses'? From what Evangelist is his Gospel chiefly compiled? Give a few instances of the alterations of the text which he is said to have made. Do they all appear to have been corruptions? What portions of the New Testament were contained in his ' Apostolicon '?

11. Examine the Scriptural texts, to which the Romanists appeal, in support of the Supremacy of the Pope. Refer to any incidents in the history of the early Church which throw light on the degree of authority acknowledged in the See of Rome. Describe briefly the principal circumstances which contributed to the rise of the Papal Power.

12. By what arguments do the Romanists defend their doctrine concerning the Invocation of Saints? Examine and refute those arguments. Trace the progress of error in the history of the Worship of Images.

GREEK TESTAMENT. EPISTLES AND APOCALYPSE.

1. (a) ADDUCE such points of coincidence between the Epistles to the Romans and Corinthians and the Acts of the Apostles as shall enable you to refer those Epistles to their proper place in the historical narrative. (b) On what *external* testimonies do the following subscriptions rest: πρὸς Γαλάτας ἐγράφη ἀπὸ 'Ρώμης, πρὸς Τιμόθεον ᾱ ἀπὸ Λαοδικείας, β̄ ἀπὸ 'Ρώμης, πρὸς Τίτον ἀπὸ Νικοπόλεως? If you think the Epistles themselves furnish any *decisive* evidence on the subject, adduce it. (c) How do you account for St Basil's comment on Eph. i. 1: τοῖς 'Εφεσίοις ἐπιστέλλων ὡς γνησίως ἡνωμένοις τῷ ὄντι δι' ἐπιγνώσεως, ὄντας αὐτοὺς

ὄντως ὠνόμασεν? (*d*) Investigate the meaning of τὴν ἐκ Λαοδικείας
·al ὑμεῖς ἀναγνῶτε (Col. iv. 16).

. (*a*) What inference with respect to the composition of the Church
.ome may be drawn from the *names* of the persons saluted in the
tle to the Romans? By what facts in its subsequent history is this
ence confirmed? (*b*) Can you furnish any solution of a difficulty
:ested by a comparison of the language of this Epistle with that of the
s at Rome in Acts xxviii. 22? (*c*) What are the principal topics and
trations which the Epistles to the Romans and Galatians have in
mon? From the differences between them can you derive any illus-
ion of St Paul's own assertion, τοῖς πᾶσιν γέγονα πάντα, ἵνα πάντως
:s σώσω? (*d*) Of the 1st Epistle to the Corinthians St Clement of
ιe says: ἐπέστειλεν ὑμῖν...διὰ τὸ καὶ τότε προσκλίσεις ὑμᾶς πεποιῆ-
: (i. 47). What view of the divisions at Corinth does this suggest?
what weight does it derive from what we know of the writer? Do
consider this view to be confirmed by St Paul's own words? Quote
ı the 2nd Epistle passages which seem to throw light on the nature
he pretensions of those who said ἐγὼ δὲ Χριστοῦ.

}. Illustrate (1) Longinus' description of St Paul as πρῶτον προιστά-
ıν δόγματος ἀναποδείκτου (explaining what you understand by it):
:hat peculiarity of the Apostle which has been characterized as *going off*
. *word*: (3) the two statements, ἄχρι τῆς ἀρτι ὥρας...κοπιῶμεν ἐργαζό-
 οι ταῖς ἰδίαις χερσίν (1 Cor. iv. 11, 12); τῶν πτωχῶν ἵνα μνημονεύωμεν,
ıl ἐσπούδασα αὐτὸ τοῦτο ποιῆσαι (Gal. ii. 10).

4. (*a*) Ἰάκωβος...ταῖς δώδεκα φυλαῖς ταῖς ἐν τῇ διασπορᾷ χαίρειν.
what other Apostolic document is the salutation χαίρειν found? Why
it remarkable? (*b*) Πέτρος...ἐκλεκτοῖς παρεπιδήμοις διασπορᾶς.
ıat reasons have been given, grammatical or otherwise, for not assigning
διασπορὰ here the specific meaning which it bears in (*a*)? (*c*) ἡ ἐν
3υλῶνι συνεκλεκτὴ καὶ Μάρκος ὁ υἱός μου. What is the traditional
:rpretation of these several terms? What others have been proposed
modern times? and on what grounds? (*d*) τοῦ καλέσαντος ἡμᾶς ἰδίᾳ
·y καὶ ἀρετῇ. How have these words been brought to bear on the
:ation of the genuineness of the Epistle in which they occur? (*e*) To
at heretical perversions does St John specially refer in his Epistles?
ıat light do other Epistles throw on the prevalence of the same or kin-
·d errors in the same place? (*f*) 'St John the Divine.' Give the
eek term, and explain its application. By what construction have the
rds ἐγενόμην ἐν πνεύματι ἐν κυριακῇ ἡμέρᾳ (Apoc. i. 10) been made to
:cribe the subject of the Apocalypse? Have you any objections to this
ıstruction?

5. (*a*) In what terms and for what purpose is Ps. lxviii. 18, 'Thou
it ascended on high, Thou hast led captivity captive, Thou hast received

gifts for men,' quoted in Eph. iv. 8? and Ps. xl. 6, 'Sacrifice and offering thou didst not desire; mine ears hast thou opened,' in Heb. x. 5? How do you explain these variations? (b) διὸ λέγει· Ἔγειρε ὁ καθεύδων καὶ ἀνάστα ἐκ τῶν νεκρῶν καὶ ἐπιφαύσει σοι ὁ Χριστός. In what passage of the Old Testament has the original of these words been sought? What other origin has been assigned to them? (c) οὐ λέγει Καὶ τοῖς σπέρμασιν, ὡς ἐπὶ πολλῶν, ἀλλ' ὡς ἐφ' ἑνὸς Καὶ τῷ σπέρματί σου, ὅς ἐστι Χριστός. What exceptions have been taken to this argument? Defend and elucidate it. (d) Translate and explain:

Ἦ δοκεῖτε ὅτι κενῶς ἡ γραφὴ λέγει, Πρὸς φθόνον ἐπιποθεῖ τὸ πνεῦμα ὃ κατῴκησεν ἐν ἡμῖν; μείζονα δὲ δίδωσι χάριν· διὸ λέγει, Ὁ Θεὸς ὑπερηφάνοις ἀντιτάσσεται, ταπεινοῖς δὲ δίδωσι χάριν.

6. (a) On Rom. xi. 33—36, ὦ βάθος πλούτου, κ. τ. λ., Origen remarks: "Vides quomodo in ultimis [sc. ἐξ αὐτοῦ καὶ δι' αὐτοῦ καὶ εἰς αὐτὸν τὰ πάντα] ostendit quod in omnibus quæ supra dixit signaverit mysterium Trinitatis." Exhibit this in detail. (b) τοῦ μεγάλου Θεοῦ καὶ Σωτῆρος ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ. What is the traditional interpretation of this? Is it confirmed by grammatical considerations? What exceptions have been taken to it? (c) Determine grammatically the precise force, and point out the theological significance (1) of the tenses in δι' ὑμᾶς ἐπτώχευσεν πλούσιος ὤν, ἵνα ὑμεῖς τῇ ἐκείνου πτωχείᾳ πλουτήσητε, (2) of the prepositions in Χριστὸς ἅπαξ περὶ ἁμαρτίας ἔπαθεν, δίκαιος ὑπὲρ ἀδίκων.

7. (a) ἐπεὶ τί ποιήσουσιν οἱ βαπτιζόμενοι ὑπὲρ τῶν νεκρῶν; εἰ ὅλως νεκροὶ οὐκ ἐγείρονται, τί καὶ βαπτίζονται ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν; What explanations, grammatically admissible, have been given of this? Which do you prefer? and why? (b) οἱ καλῶς προεστῶτες πρεσβύτεροι διπλῆς τιμῆς ἀξιούσθωσαν, μάλιστα οἱ κοπιῶντες ἐν λόγῳ καὶ διδασκαλίᾳ. What explanation of τιμή do you prefer? and why? What distinction of offices do some Presbyterian communities found upon this passage? What other passages do they refer to in support of it? What do you take to be the true meaning of the words? (c) Explain the following: (1) ἐγὼ γὰρ τὰ στίγματα τοῦ Ἰησοῦ ἐν τῷ σώματί μου βαστάζω. (2) ἀλλ' εἰ καὶ σπένδομαι ἐπὶ τῇ θυσίᾳ καὶ τῇ λειτουργίᾳ τῆς πίστεως ὑμῶν. (3) ἐξαλείψας τὸ καθ' ἡμῶν χειρόγραφον τοῖς δόγμασιν ὃ ἦν ὑπεναντίον ἡμῖν. (4) προφητείας μὴ ἐξουθενεῖτε. (5) ἔργον ποίησον εὐαγγελιστοῦ. (6) ἐντρυφῶντες ἐν ταῖς *ἀγάπαις αὐτῶν. (7) οἵτινες οὐκ ἔγνωσαν τὰ βάθεα τοῦ σατανᾶ, ὡς λέγουσιν.

8. Give the original of the following passages. Correct anything which you think erroneous or inadequate in the versions; and give your reasons for doing so.

    'I call God for a record upon my soul that to spare you I came not as

    * Discuss the readings in the two passages marked with an asterisk.

yet unto Corinth': 'we all with open face beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, are changed into the same image from glory to glory': 'the Scripture......preached before the Gospel unto Abraham, saying, &c.': 'sacramentum hoc magnum est, ego autem dico in Christo et in ecclesia': 'let no man beguile you of your reward in a voluntary humility and worshipping of angels, intruding into those things *which he hath not seen': 'the dead in Christ shall rise first': 'He took not on Him the nature of angels, but He took on Him the seed of Abraham': 'the just shall live by faith; but if any man draw back, my soul shall have no pleasure in him': 'neither as being lords over God's heritage': 'every man that hath this hope in him purifieth himself even as he is pure.'

9. Translate, with brief exegetical comments:

(a) Δικαιούμενοι δωρεὰν τῇ αὐτοῦ χάριτι διὰ τῆς ἀπολυτρώσεως τῆς ἐν Χριστῷ Ἰησοῦ, ὃν προέθετο ὁ Θεὸς ἱλαστήριον διὰ πίστεως ἐν τῷ αὐτοῦ αἵματι, εἰς ἔνδειξιν τῆς δικαιοσύνης αὐτοῦ, διὰ τὴν πάρεσιν τῶν προγεγονότων ἁμαρτημάτων ἐν τῇ ἀνοχῇ τοῦ Θεοῦ, πρὸς τὴν ἔνδειξιν τῆς δικαιοσύνης αὐτοῦ ἐν τῷ νῦν καιρῷ, εἰς τὸ εἶναι αὐτὸν δίκαιον καὶ δικαιοῦντα τὸν ἐκ πίστεως.

(b) Διὸ ἀφέντες τὸν τῆς ἀρχῆς τοῦ Χριστοῦ λόγον ἐπὶ τὴν τελειότητα φερώμεθα, μὴ πάλιν θεμέλιον καταβαλλόμενοι μετανοίας ἀπὸ. νεκρῶν ἔργων, καὶ πίστεως ἐπὶ Θεόν, βαπτισμῶν διδαχῆς, ἐπιθέσεώς τε χειρῶν, ἀναστάσεώς τε νεκρῶν, καὶ κρίματος αἰωνίου. καὶ τοῦτο ποιήσομεν ἐάνπερ ἐπιτρέπῃ ὁ Θεός. ἀδύνατον γὰρ τοὺς ἅπαξ φωτισθέντας γευσαμένους τε τῆς δωρεᾶς τῆς ἐπουρανίου καὶ μετόχους γενηθέντας πνεύματος ἁγίου καὶ καλὸν γευσαμένους Θεοῦ ῥῆμα δυνάμεις τε μέλλοντος αἰῶνος καὶ παραπεσόντας πάλιν ἀνακαινίζειν εἰς μετάνοιαν, ἀνασταυροῦντας ἑαυτοῖς τὸν υἱὸν τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ παραδειγματίζοντας.

State briefly the argument of Heb. cc. i.—v.; and explain what led to the digression at this point.

10. How do you account for the following constructions?

(1) εἴ τις ὑμᾶς εὐαγγελίζεται. (2) περιέχει ἐν τῇ γραφῇ. (3) εὕρηκα ἐκ τῶν τέκνων σου περιπατοῦντας ἐν ἀληθείᾳ. (4) χάρις ὑμῖν καὶ εἰρήνη ἀπὸ ὁ ὢν καὶ ὁ ἦν καὶ ὁ ἐρχόμενος...καὶ ἀπὸ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ ὁ μάρτυς ὁ πιστός... (5) τὴν γυναῖκά σου Ἰεζαβὲλ, ἡ λέγουσα ἑαυτὴν προφῆτιν καὶ διδάσκει...

THE FOUR GOSPELS AND THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES.

I. TRANSLATE and explain the following passages, mentioning the connection in which they severally occur.

(1) ὅτι δὲ ἐγείρονται οἱ νεκροί, καὶ Μωσῆς ἐμήνυσεν ἐπὶ τῆς βάτου, ὡς λέγει Κύριον τὸν Θεὸν Ἀβραὰμ καὶ τὸν Θεὸν Ἰσαὰκ καὶ τὸν Θεὸν Ἰακώβ. Θεὸς δὲ οὐκ ἔστι νεκρῶν, ἀλλὰ ζώντων. πάντες γὰρ αὐτῷ ζῶσιν.

(2) πᾶς γὰρ πυρὶ ἁλισθήσεται, καὶ πᾶσα θυσία ἁλὶ ἁλισθήσεται. καλὸν τὸ ἅλας· ἐὰν δὲ τὸ ἅλας ἄναλον γένηται, ἐν τίνι αὐτὸ ἀρτύσετε; ἔχετε ἐν ἑαυτοῖς ἅλας, καὶ εἰρηνεύετε ἐν ἀλλήλοις.

(3) οὐδεὶς ἐπιβάλλει ἐπίβλημα ῥάκους ἀγνάφου ἐπὶ ἱματίῳ παλαιῷ. αἴρει γὰρ τὸ πλήρωμα αὐτοῦ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἱματίου, καὶ χεῖρον σχίσμα γίνεται.

(4) εἰ ἐκείνους εἶπε θεοὺς, πρὸς οὓς ὁ λόγος τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐγένετο, καὶ οὐ δύναται λυθῆναι ἡ γραφή, ὃν ὁ πατὴρ ἡγίασε καὶ ἀπέστειλεν εἰς τὸν κόσμον, ὑμεῖς λέγετε, ὅτι βλασφημεῖς, ὅτι εἶπον, Υἱὸς τοῦ Θεοῦ εἰμι;

II. (1) ἵνα πληρωθῇ τὸ ῥηθὲν ὑπὸ τοῦ Κυρίου διὰ τοῦ προφήτου λέγοντος, Ἐξ Αἰγύπτου ἐκάλεσα τὸν υἱόν μου. From which of the prophets is this taken? What other passage has been supposed to be here cited, and owing to what circumstance? Discuss the immediate reference of the prophet's words, and their fulfilment in Jesus Christ.

(2) ὅπως πληρωθῇ τὸ ῥηθὲν διὰ τῶν προφητῶν ὅτι Ναζωραῖος κληθήσεται. How do you explain this?

III.   Translate:

Ἔρχεται οὖν εἰς πόλιν τῆς Σαμαρείας λεγομένην Συχὰρ, πλησίον τοῦ χωρίου ὃ ἔδωκεν Ἰακὼβ Ἰωσὴφ τῷ υἱῷ αὐτῷ. ἦν δὲ ἐκεῖ πηγὴ τοῦ Ἰακώβ. ὁ οὖν Ἰησοῦς, κεκοπιακὼς ἐκ τῆς ὁδοιπορίας, ἐκαθέζετο οὕτως ἐπὶ τῇ πηγῇ. ὥρα ἦν ὡσεὶ ἕκτη. ἔρχεται γυνὴ ἐκ τῆς Σαμαρείας ἀντλῆσαι ὕδωρ.

(1) What was the ancient name of Sychar? Where was it situated? To what mountain did the woman refer when she said οἱ πατέρες ἡμῶν ἐν τούτῳ τῷ ὄρει προσεκύνησαν, and on what ground did the Samaritans assert its superior sanctity?

(2) πλησίον τοῦ χωρίου... Mention how Jacob became possessed of this portion. Explain the Septuagint version of Genesis xlviii. 22, ἐγὼ δὲ δίδωμί σοι Σίκιμα ἐξαίρετον ὑπὲρ τοὺς ἀδελφούς σου.

(3) Explain οὕτως, γυνὴ ἐκ τῆς Σαμαρείας, and ὥρα ἕκτη.

(4) Give a brief sketch of the history of the Samaritan nation, and of the points of dispute between them and the Jews.

IV.   Give the Greek names of the twelve Apostles. How many lists of the Apostles are given in the New Testament? On what occasion, and in which Gospels is St Matthew called Levi? What is meant by ὁ Κανανίτης applied to Simon? What is the meaning of Ἰσκαριώτης? What is known from the New Testament of James the son of Alphæus? Under what form does the name Alphæus occur in St John's Gospel? With which of the Apostles has Nathanael been supposed identical, and why? Is the supposition confirmed by ancient testimony? Mention, and explain the name which our Lord gave to the brothers James and John. What indications have we in the New Testament of a corresponding character in these two Apostles?

V. On what days of the week before the Crucifixion did the following events occur? (1) the anointing by Mary, (2) the triumphal entry into Ierusalem, (3) the cursing of the fig tree, (4) the covenant of the rulers with Judas, (5) the institution of the Lord's supper.

(1) Where did this happen? Is it identical with that by the γυνὴ ἁμαρτωλὸς in St Luke?

(2) Whence are the words ὡσαννά, εὐλογημένος, κ. τ. λ. taken? What does ὡςαννά mean?

(3) Explain οὐ γὰρ ἦν καιρὸς σύκων.

(4) Translate ἔστησαν αὐτῷ τριάκοντα ἀργύρια. What does ἀργύρια mean?

(5) By which Evangelists is this related? What difficulty is connected with the following passages in St John's Gospel, and how do you explain it?

οὐκ εἰσῆλθεν εἰς τὸ πραιτώριον, ἵνα μὴ μιανθῶσιν, ἀλλ' ἵνα φάγωσι τὸ πάσχα.

ἦν δὲ παρασκευὴ τοῦ πάσχα.

VI. Translate:

'Ο δὲ Σαῦλος......προσελθὼν τῷ ἀρχιερεῖ ᾐτήσατο παρ' αὐτοῦ ἐπιστολὰς εἰς Δαμασκὸν πρὸς τὰς συναγωγὰς, ὅπως ἐάν τινας εὕρῃ τῆς ὁδοῦ ὄντας......δεδεμένους ἀγάγῃ εἰς Ἱερουσαλήμ. ἐν δὲ τῷ πορεύεσθαι, ἐγένετο αὐτὸν ἐγγίζειν τῇ Δαμασκῷ, καὶ ἐξαίφνης περιήστραψεν αὐτὸν φῶς ἀπὸ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ· καὶ πεσὼν ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν ἤκουσε φωνὴν λέγουσαν αὐτῷ, Σαοὺλ, Σαούλ, τί με διώκεις; ......σκληρόν σοι πρὸς κέντρα λακτίζειν......οἱ δὲ ἄνδρες οἱ συνοδεύοντες αὐτῷ εἱστήκεισαν ἐννεοί, ἀκούοντες μὲν τῆς φωνῆς, μηδένα δὲ θεωροῦντες.

What other accounts of St Paul's conversion are given in the Acts? Explain τῆς ὁδοῦ. Account for the form Σαούλ. Explain the proverb σκληρόν......, and its application here. Reconcile εἱστήκεισαν ἐννεοί...... θεωροῦντες with the parallel statements in the other accounts.

VII. Translate, with brief explanations where necessary:

(1) ναὶ Κύριε· καὶ γὰρ τὰ κυνάρια ἐσθίει ἀπὸ τῶν ψιχίων τῶν πιπτόντων ἀπὸ τῆς τραπέζης τῶν Κυρίων αὐτῶν.

(2) λίθον ὃν ἀπεδοκίμασαν οἱ οἰκοδομοῦντες, οὗτος ἐγενήθη εἰς κεφαλὴν γωνίας. παρὰ Κυρίου ἐγένετο αὕτη.

(3) εἰσί τινες τῶν ὧδε ἑστηκότων οἵτινες οὐ μὴ γεύσωνται θανάτου, ἕως ἂν ἴδωσι τὸν υἱὸν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐρχόμενον ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ αὐτοῦ.

(4) ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῖν, εἰ δοθήσεται τῇ γενεᾷ ταύτῃ σημεῖον.

(5) ὁ γὰρ Ἡρώδης ἐφοβεῖτο τὸν Ἰωάννην......καὶ συνετήρει αὐτόν.

(6) καὶ ἄλλον παράκλητον δώσει ὑμῖν, ἵνα μένῃ μεθ' ὑμῶν εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα.

(7) ὁ γὰρ Ἰησοῦς ἐξένευσεν, ὄχλου ὄντος ἐν τῷ τόπῳ.

(8) τὴν δὲ γενεὰν αὐτοῦ τίς διηγήσεται;

(9) ἀγοραῖοι ἄγονται καὶ ἀνθύπατοι εἰσίν.

(10) χρηματίσαι πρῶτον ἐν Ἀντιοχείᾳ τοὺς μαθητὰς Χριστιανούς.

VIII. Translate into GREEK :

Why reason ye because ye have brought no bread? Perceive ye not yet, neither understand? Have ye your hearts yet hardened? Do ye not yet remember the five loaves of the five thousand, and how many baskets ye took up? Neither the seven loaves of the four thousand, and how many baskets ye took up?

LITURGY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

1. MENTION the principal primitive Liturgies which are extant, and their probable antiquity. In what particulars do they all, more or less, agree? An argument has been drawn from this agreement to prove their origin from Apostolic times. Can you briefly state the nature of that argument?

2. What was the Invocation in the Primitive Liturgies? From its position an argument has been drawn against the Romish doctrine of Transubstantiation. State that argument.

3. "Tu ad liberandum suscepturus hominem non horruisti Virginis uterum." Translate, and explain the doctrinal force of the expressions. Whence do the words come? What is the popular tradition concerning the origin of the Canticle? Has any more probable origin been assigned?

4. What form of Liturgy was probably in use in the early British Churches? What were the ancient *Uses?* From what various sources did the English Reformers compile and adapt the Book of Common Prayer?

5. Give a very brief account of the chief points of difference between the First and Second Service Books of Edward VI. When were they put forth respectively? What persons had the chief hand in their compilation?

6. Give some account of the proceedings in the reign of Charles II. which led to the final revision of the Prayer Book. What were the principal changes then introduced?

7. Where do we find the first mention of sponsors in infant baptism? The question concerning the validity of lay and heretical baptism was early debated in the Church. When, and how did that controversy arise? What was ordained with reference to it in Edward's First Service Book? What change of opinion on this subject appeared in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I, and Charles II? What seems to be the present law of the Church of England?

8. Confirmation. What Scriptural authority is there for this rite? Have we any evidence of its early use in the Primitive Church? When was it administered in ancient times? When the early fathers call it a Sacrament, in what sense do they so call it?

9. What was the Introit? Is it to be found in any of the Service Books since the Reformation? In the First Service Book of Edward VI, there were two collects, epistles, and gospels for Easter Day. What was the object of this?

10. What are the various events commemorated on the feast of the Epiphany? What other names were anciently given to this feast? Explain the origin of the names, Septuagesima, Sexagesima, Quinquagesima. What is the object contemplated by the Church in setting apart these three weeks? Explain the name Shrove Tuesday and the ancient purpose of the day.

11. What was the origin and meaning of the Rogation Days? How did the mode of observing Lent in the Primitive Church vary in respect of duration? What was anciently done on Ash Wednesday?

THE ARTICLES OF RELIGION.

1. WHAT may we consider the chief aim of the compilers in drawing up a manifestò of this nature? What crisis in the history of the English Church was rendering such a course imperatively necessary?

2. Give some account of the Articles published or prepared in England during the reign of Henry VIII. What portions of them are perpetuated in the present series?

3. With what school of continental reformers did the English primarily sympathize? Support your answer (1) by giving instances from the history of the period, and (2) by pointing out affinities between the foreign and the English Confessions.

4. Mention some of the chief stages in the composition of the Articles of 1552. State the evidence *for* and *against* their synodical authority.

5. What is the *Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticarum ?* Why is it peculiarly valuable in determining the animus of those who superintended the compilation of the Articles? How does it serve to elucidate the nature of the errors at which most of them are levelled?

6. When did the Articles assume their present shape? Mention some of the modifications which the document of 1552 was made to undergo, and the probable reasons for these changes. Who prefixed the *Royal Declaration*, and why?

7.   Are the Latin and English Articles equally authoritative? Point out some minor variations in the statements they contain.   How does this question connect itself with the controversy touching the true version of the twentieth Article?

8.   ' The Article composed in the time of Edward VI. respecting the spiritual eating ... is now set forth among us mutilated and imperfect.' From what quarter did this criticism proceed?   Mention other objections to the Articles in that and the following century.

9.   What is the special office of the Articles considered as an authority co-ordinate with the Prayer Book? On what principle, and with what object, does the Church continue to require subscription to these formularies?

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10.   Shew that the unity of God is most emphatically stated in the Old Testament. Eplain the plural form אֱלֹהִים as there used for one Name of the true God. Adduce examples from the New Testament where the Three Persons of the Holy Trinity are presented from a single point of view. Can you account for the paucity of such examples? How does the Greek equivalent of ' Persona' serve to illustrate its theological application?

11.   What writer of the New Testament exhibits the Divine Son in His character of Logos? Distinguish between the scriptural doctrine on this subject and that of Philo. In what sense is it lawful to speak of the Son as subordinate to the Father? Justify the clause (in Art. II.) 'to reconcile His Father to us;' and prove that Christ became a proper 'sacrifice not only for original guilt, but also for all actual sins of men.'

12.   What are the distinctive functions of the Holy Ghost, as stated in the Bible and the Creeds?   Is ' Comforter' an adequate rendering of Παράκλητος? Whence arose the controversy between the Eastern and Western Churches on the doctrine of the Procession? By what shades of difference does the following statement vary from the teaching of our own divines?

Υἱοῦ δὲ Πνεῦμα, οὐχ ὡς ἐξ αὐτοῦ, ἀλλ' ὡς δι' αὐτοῦ ἐκ τοῦ Πατρὸς ἐκπορευόμενον· μόνος γὰρ αἴτιος ὁ Πατήρ.

13.   Write down the sixth Article in English or Latin. Against what opposite parties does it vindicate the absolute supremacy of Holy Scripture? Explain the word 'canon.' What is the test propounded by the Church of England for determining the canonicity of any sacred book? What writings of the New Testament have been questioned on this ground?

14.   Shew that logical deductions from Holy Scripture, as well as its explicit statements, may be fairly used in framing articles of faith. Explain the meaning of the word 'symbolum' as applied to creeds. What is the probable date, and who the probable author, of the Athanasian Creed?

Answer the objection taken to the opening clause of it, by a reference to the Latin form. Does the Church of England express any opinion in Article XVIII touching the salvability of virtuous heathen?

15. Quote the last paragraph of Article IX, and compare the phraseology there employed with that of the Roman and the Saxon formularies. What meaning did the schoolmen generally attach to the expressions 'original sin,' and 'original righteousness'? Is sin, according to the Church of England, merely privative, or is it also positive?

16. Prove from Holy Scripture that the procuring cause of justification is 'the merit of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.' Distinguish between the offices of faith, of baptism, and of good works, in their relation to man's ultimate acceptance. What is the line of argument adopted by the Homily to which reference is made in Article XI?

17. Shew from a consideration of the revealed character of God that the ground of His predestination must be moral and not arbitrary. What views prevailed in the Early Church with reference to this subject? Who was the first divine that wrote at large on the relations of Divine grace and human freedom? Prove that the possibility of lapsing from a state of reconciliation was contemplated in his system, and is now asserted by the Church of England.

18. Give an exact definition of the Romish doctrine of Pardons, or Indulgences. Why was 'Romish doctrine' substituted in the version of 1562 for the 'doctrine of school-authors'? What motives probably induced the framers of the Articles to withdraw 'prayers for them that are departed out of this world' from the catalogue of Mediæval figments?

19. When, and why, was the term 'sacrament' restricted to seven ordinances of the Western Church? Shew that Baptism and the Lord's Supper alone satisfy the definition of a sacrament as stated in the *Catechism.* Trace the origin and history of Extreme Unction.

20. Distinguish accurately between the Zwinglian, Roman, Lutheran, Calvinistic and Anglican doctrines of the Eucharist. What allusions to the first two of these are found in the present series of Articles?

21. What is the meaning of the word 'traditions' in Article XXXIV? Shew that such traditions have at all times been considered mutable. Whence arises the moral obligation to comply with them when duly authorised? Who in England has the right of modifying or annulling them?

22. Quote the *Injunction* mentioned in Article XXXVII respecting the nature and limits of the royal prerogative in matters ecclesiastical. Under what circumstances was the title 'Head of the Church' assumed by Henry VIII, and why was it disclaimed by Queen Elizabeth?

23. Answer the argument which papal advocates derive from our Saviour's promise to St Peter. Trace the growth of the encroachments on which Roman despotism was based, and specify the forms they had assumed in England at the time of their repression.

Carus Prize.

EXAMINATION FOR BACHELOR'S PRIZE.

Examiners:

Rev. C. B. Scott, M.A. *Trinity College.*
Rev. J. S. Purton, M.A. *St Catharine's College.*
Rev. H. R. Luard, M.A. *Trinity College.*

1. Examine the nature of the evidence for the Canon of the New Testament derivable from the Apostolical Fathers. Mention instances in which the language of the New Testament is quoted by Clement of Rome or in the vii Epistles of Ignatius.

2. Give an account of the chief characteristics of the MS. D. of the Gospels and Acts. With what Father's quotations has its text most affinity? Give instances. What does F. of the Pauline Epistles contain? How far does it differ from G.? What are its readings in Rom. v. 1, and 1 Tim. iii. 16?

3. What books of the New Testament, received by the Church at large, are absent from the Syrian Canon? What are the principal Syriac Versions? What do they each contain, what is their date, and value for critical purposes, respectively?

4. Examine the meaning of the word ἐπιούσιος in the Lord's Prayer, and give the rendering of any versions with which you are acquainted. What word is said by Jerome to have stood for this in the Gospel according to the Hebrews?

5. Habebat ergo [Paulus] Titum interpretem, sicut et beatus Petrus Marcum, cujus Evangelium Petro narrante et illo scribente compositum est.
HIERON. *Ep. ad Hedib.* c. IX.

What different explanations have been given of the force of the word *interpres?* How does the usage of ἑρμηνευτὴς by Eusebius bear upon the question? In which of St Paul's Epistles is Titus said by Jerome to have acted in this capacity? on what grounds? What internal evidence does St Mark's Gospel furnish of the influence of St Peter on its composition?

6. What are the arguments, (1) external, (2) internal, for the genuineness of that section of St John's Gospel which is contained in Ch. vii. 53—viii. 11 of the ordinary text? What evidence do the writings of Tertullian and St Augustine supply of the state of the text in their MSS.?

7. Mention the fixed points in the Chronology of the Acts of the Apostles, according to which the dates of other events recorded must be regulated. Discuss the evidence for a second imprisonment of St Paul at Rome.

8. How many times does St Paul appear, from his own language, to have visited Corinth, and on what occasions? State the arguments in support of your opinion. Give some account of the *Agapæ* of the Primitive Church.

9. ῏Ηλθε δὲ εἰς ἡμᾶς καὶ Γαίου λογιωτάτου ἀνδρὸς διάλογος, ἐπὶ ῾Ρώμης κατὰ Ζεφυρῖνον πρὸς Πρόκλον τῆς κατὰ Φρύγας αἱρέσεως ὑπερμαχοῦντα κεκινημένος· ἐν ᾧ τῶν δι' ἐναντίας τὴν περὶ τὸ συντάττειν καινὰς γραφὰς προπέτειάν τε καὶ τόλμαν ἐπιστομίζων, τῶν τοῦ ἱεροῦ ἀποστόλου δεκατριῶν μόνων ἐπιστολῶν μνημονεύει, τὴν πρὸς ῾Εβραίους μὴ συναριθμήσας ταῖς λοιπαῖς· ἐπεὶ καὶ εἰς δεῦρο παρὰ ῾Ρωμαίων τισὶν οὐ νομίζεται τοῦ ἀποστόλου τυγχάνειν.

EUSEB. *Hist. Eccl.* VI. 20.

Translate this. How long was it before the Epistle to the Hebrews was generally received as St Paul's in the Western Church? Point out its coincidences with his acknowledged Epistles in substance and diction. What evidence is there for or against this Epistle in the Fragment on the Canon published by Muratori?

10. Give the substance of the addresses to the vii churches of Asia Minor in the Apocalypse; and from these and other internal evidence deduce the date of its composition.

11. Enumerate the principal forms of quotation from the Old Testament in the New. Is there any class of quotations which agrees more closely than others with the Hebrew text? Give any remarkable instances of variation from it, and shew how they may have arisen.

12. Durior lectio præferatur ei, qua posita, oratio suaviter leniterque fluit. Durior est autem lectio *elliptica, Hebraizans, solœca,* &c.

Canones Griesbach.

Quote examples of the application of this Canon to New Testament criticism.

I. TRANSLATE the following passages, adding short explanatory notes:

Beginning, (α) ᾽Εν δὲ τῷ λαλῆσαι ἐρωτᾷ αὐτὸν Φαρισαῖος, κ.τ.λ.

Ending, ἐκζητηθήσεται ἀπὸ τῆς γενεᾶς ταύτης.—Luke xi. 37—51.

On what other occasion did our Lord utter similar denunciations? and with what variations?

Beginning, (β) ῞Οτε δὲ ἦλθεν Κηφᾶς εἰς ᾽Αντιόχειαν, κ.τ.λ.

Ending, ἔργων νόμου οὐ δικαιωθήσεται πᾶσα σάρξ.—Gal. ii. 11—16.

What is Chrysostom's interpretation of the above passage?

Beginning, (γ) Οὐ γὰρ ἀγγέλοις ὑπέταξεν τὴν οἰκουμένην, κ.τ.λ.

Ending, ὅπως χάριτι θεοῦ ὑπὲρ παντὸς γεύσηται θανάτου.—Heb. ii. 5—9.

Give an analysis of the first five chapters of the Epistle to the Hebrews.

II. (1) "There is such a thing as a peculiar word or phrase cleaving as it were to the memory of a writer or speaker, and presenting itself to his utterance at every turn."

PALEY.

Illustrate this remark from the writings of St John and St Paul.

(2) Mention some peculiarities of phraseology common to the Pastoral Epistles.

III. Punctuate and translate:

(α) Τολμᾷ τις ὑμῶν πρᾶγμα ἔχων πρὸς τὸν ἕτερον κρίνεσθαι ἐπὶ τῶν ἀδίκων καὶ οὐχὶ ἐπὶ τῶν ἁγίων ἢ οὐκ οἴδατε ὅτι οἱ ἅγιοι τὸν κόσμον κρινοῦσιν καὶ εἰ ἐν ὑμῖν κρίνεται ὁ κόσμος ἀνάξιοί ἐστε κριτηρίων ἐλαχίστων οὐκ οἴδατε ὅτι ἀγγέλους κρινοῦμεν μήτιγε βιωτικά βιωτικὰ μὲν οὖν κριτήρια ἐὰν ἔχητε τοὺς ἐξουθενημένους ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ τούτους καθίζετε.

(β) Ἢ δοκεῖτε ὅτι κενῶς ἡ γραφὴ λέγει πρὸς φθόνον ἐπιποθεῖ τὸ πνεῦμα ὃ κατώκησεν ἐν ἡμῖν μείζονα δὲ δίδωσι χάριν.

IV. Ὁ ἡμέτερος Κύριος Ἰησοῦς Χριστὸς εἶπεν, Ἐν οἷς ἂν ὑμᾶς καταλάβω, ἐν τούτοις καὶ κρινῶ.

JUSTIN MARTYR.

Can you remember any words of our Lord, recorded in the New Testament, which agree in substance with this quotation?

V. (1) Trace the Hellenistic usage of the following words, giving illustrations of their different meanings as much as possible from the *Greek* Testament and the Septuagint:

εὐχαριστία—κοινωνία—πληροφορεῖν—πρόθεσις—συμβιβάζειν—περισσός—βλασφημία.

(2) Distinguish accurately:

Ἰουδαῖος, Ἑβραῖος, Ἰσραηλίτης, Ἑλληνιστής—φρονεῖν, νοεῖν—παιδεία, κόλασις, τιμωρία—λατρεία, θρησκεία, εὐσέβεια—διδαχὴ, διδασκαλία—χρηστός, ἀγαθος, καλός.

(3) Explain and illustrate the peculiar usage of the prepositions in the following passages:

(α) πᾶς ὃς ἂν ὁμολογήσῃ ἐν ἐμοὶ ἔμπροσθεν τῶν ἀνθρώπων, καὶ ὁ Υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ὁμολογήσει ἐν αὐτῷ ἔμπροσθεν τῶν ἀγγέλων τοῦ Θεοῦ.

(β) οὐχ ὅτι ἱκανοί ἐσμεν λογίσασθαί τι ἀφ' ἑαυτῶν ὡς ἐξ αὑτῶν.

(γ) δικαιοσύνη Θεοῦ ἐν αὐτῷ ἀποκαλύπτεται ἐκ πίστεως εἰς πίστιν.

(4) Describe the situation of Cæsarea, Cæsarea Philippi, Gaza, and Damascus, mentioning any events with which they are connected in the Scriptures.

VI. Retranslate into GREEK:

(1) *He that is washed needeth not save to wash his feet, but is clean every whit.*

(2) *We being many are one bread, and one body, for we are all partakers of that one bread.*

(3) *Faith, if it hath not works, is dead, being alone.*

(4) *We have a more sure word of prophecy...knowing this first, that no prophecy of the Scripture is of any private interpretation.*

(5) *Et cum aperuisset sigillum septimum, factum est silentium in cœlo quasi media hora: et vidi septem angelos stantes in conspectu Dei, et datæ sunt illis septem tubæ: et alius angelus venit et stetit ante altare habens turibulum aureum, et data sunt illi incensa multa, ut daret orationibus sanctorum omnium super altare aureum quod est ante thronum.*

EXAMINATION FOR UNDERGRADUATES' PRIZE.

November 15, 1855.

I. (1) WHAT do you understand by an 'apocryphal' writing, as distinguished from the 'canonical' books of the New Testament?

(2) Give some account of the life and opinions of Marcion. When did he live? Why is he an important witness to the early recognition of a Canon of the New Testament, and to the principle on which it was' formed?

(3) In what way did the persecutions in the reign of Diocletian contribute to the settlement of the Canon?

II. (1) Translate and explain the following passage from Origen:

Νυνὶ δὲ δηλονότι πολλὴ γέγονεν ἡ τῶν ἀντιγράφων διαφορά, εἴτε ἀπὸ ῥαθυμίας τινῶν γραφέων, εἴτε ἀπὸ τόλμης τινῶν μοχθηρᾶς τῆς διορθώσεως τῶν γραφομένων, εἴτε καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν τὰ ἑαυτοῖς δοκοῦντα ἐν τῇ διορθώσει προστιθέντων ἢ ἀφαιρούντων.

(2) What explanation may be given of the origin of such various readings as the following?

(α) Luke ix. 49, ἐκβάλλοντα τὰ δαιμόνια for ἐκβάλλοντα δαιμόνια.

(β) 1 Thess. ii. 7, ἐγενήθημεν νήπιοι for ἐγενήθημεν ἤπιοι.

(γ) 1 Pet. ii. 3, εἴπερ ἐγεύσασθε ὅτι Χριστὸς ὁ Κύριος for εἴπερ ἐγ. ὅτι χρηστὸς ὁ Κύριος.

(δ) 1 Tim. iii. 16, Θεὸς for ὃς, or *vice versa*.

2

III.   (1) Τί οὖν ὁ νόμος; τῶν παραβάσεων χάριν προσετέθη. Gal.
iii. 19.

On the word προσετέθη, Tischendorf has the following critical note:
"προσετεθη (Gb') c AB (e sil.) CD*** EJK al ut vdtr longe pl syr
utr (addita est) al? Thdrt² Dam Thph Oec (Aug proposita est)...Gb
Sz ετεθη c D* FG al⁵ (vg it al pplat pl posita est) Clem Or Eus."

Translate this note into plain English, without symbols and abbrevia-
tions.

Give a more particular explanation of the symbols 'B (e sil.)' and
' syr utr.'

(2) What evidence is there for the existence in Africa of a Latin
translation of the New Testament older than any now extant? How do
you account for its currency in Africa rather than Italy? What books of
the New Testament did it probably include? When and by whom was it
revised?

IV.   (1) Give some account of the history of the first printed and the
first published editions of the Greek Testament, with dates. Describe the
general character of their texts.

(2) What is the origin of the term "Textus Receptus"? On what
text is it mainly founded?

(3) Mention the principal critical editions of the Greek Testament
which have appeared since the year 1700, pointing out the leading cha-
racteristics of each, and the respective contributions of their editors to the
progress of Biblical Criticism.

V.   (1) Οἱ γὰρ Ἀπόστολοι ἐν τοῖς γενομένοις ὑπ' αὐτῶν ἀπομνη-
μονεύμασιν, ἃ καλεῖται εὐαγγέλια, οὕτως παρέδωκαν.—JUSTIN MARTYR.

How do you reconcile this statement with the fact that two of the four
gospels bear the names of men who were not Apostles?

(2) State clearly the hypotheses which have been framed to account
for the coincidences of the first three gospels.   .

(3) What different views have been propounded respecting the rela-
tion of the fourth gospel to the other three?

VI.   (1) Classify St Paul's Epistles according to (1) their probable
dates; (2) the general character of their contents.

(2) On what grounds has it been argued that some of St Paul's
letters have been lost?

(3) State the chief arguments for and against the identity of James
and Jude, the brethren of the Lord, with the Apostles so named.

(4) How has the partial reception of the Apocalypse in the early
Church been explained?

1. TRANSLATE into GREEK:

(37) O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets, and stonest them which are sent unto thee, how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not! (38) Behold, your house is left unto you desolate. (39) For I say unto you, Ye shall not see me henceforth, till ye shall say, Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord.

Which of the prophets are here referred to? What is the fulfilment of the prophecy in ver. 39? Illustrate it from other passages of the New Testament.

2. Translate, with explanations of any words which appear to you to require it:

Beginning, Καὶ ἤρξατο αὐτοῖς ἐν παραβολαῖς λαλεῖν, κ.τ.λ.

Ending, καὶ δώσει τὸν ἀμπελῶνα ἄλλοις.

Distinguish between a parable and an allegory. Can you lay down any general rules for the interpretation of parables? By which of the Evangelists is this parable recorded?

3. Explain the words:

Ἰδοὺ οὗτος κεῖται εἰς πτῶσιν καὶ ἀνάστασιν πολλῶν ἐν τῷ Ἰσραὴλ καὶ εἰς σημεῖον ἀντιλεγόμενον· καὶ σοῦ δὲ αὐτῆς τὴν ψυχὴν διελεύσεται ῥομφαία, ὅπως ἂν ἀποκαλυφθῶσιν ἐκ πολλῶν καρδιῶν διαλογισμοί.

By whom and when were they uttered?

4. Translate accurately:

Beginning, Ὡς δὲ ὀψία ἐγένετο, κατέβησαν οἱ μαθηταί, κ.τ.λ.

Ending, πλοῖον ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς εἰς ἣν ὑπῆγον.

St John usually speaks of "the Jews" as the opponents of our Lord, whereas in the other Gospels the Pharisees, Scribes, &c., appear in this character. What explanation can you give of the difference? Shew from passages in St John's Gospel that the assertion that he exhibits ignorance of the real state of feeling, on the part of the common people, towards our Lord, is false.

5. Translate:

(1) Ὑμεῖς ἐστὲ οἱ υἱοὶ τῶν προφητῶν καὶ τῆς διαθήκης ἧς διέθετο ὁ θεὸς πρὸς τοὺς πατέρας ὑμῶν, λέγων πρὸς Ἀβραὰμ Καὶ ἐν τῷ σπέρματί σου ἐνευλογηθήσονται πᾶσαι αἱ πατριαὶ τῆς γῆς. ὑμῖν πρῶτον ἀναστήσας ὁ θεὸς τὸν παῖδα αὐτοῦ ἀπέστειλεν αὐτὸν εὐλογοῦντα ὑμᾶς ἐν τῷ ἀποστρέφειν ἕκαστον ἀπὸ τῶν πονηριῶν ὑμῶν.

Whose words are these? What would τὸν παῖδα αὐτοῦ correspond to in the Old Testament? Where else does the Greek expression occur? Where is the promise made to Abraham quoted by St Paul, and for what purpose?

28 CARUS PRIZE.

(2) Σκληροτράχηλοι καὶ ἀπερίτμητοι τῇ καρδίᾳ καὶ τοῖς ὠσίν, ὑμεῖς ἀεὶ τῷ πνεύματι τῷ ἁγίῳ ἀντιπίπτετε, καθὼς οἱ πατέρες ὑμῶν καὶ ὑμεῖς. τίνα τῶν προφητῶν οὐκ ἐδίωξαν οἱ πατέρες ὑμῶν; καὶ ἀπέκτειναν τοὺς προκαταγγείλαντας περὶ τῆς ἐλεύσεως τοῦ δικαίου οὗ νῦν ὑμεῖς προ-δόται καὶ φονεῖς ἐγένεσθε, οἵτινες ἐλάβετε τὸν νόμον εἰς διαταγὰς ἀγγέ-λων, καὶ οὐκ ἐφυλάξατε.

Quote the other passages in St Luke's writings where our Lord is spoken of as ὁ δίκαιος. What grounds are there for believing this to have been a title of the expected Messiah? Explain εἰς διαταγὰς ἀγγέλων, and illustrate the different usages of διαταγὴ in the New Testament.

(3) Beginning, Ἀναχθέντες δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς Τρωάδος, κ.τ.λ.
Ending, τοῦτο δὲ ἐποίει ἐπὶ πολλὰς ἡμέρας.

Write notes upon the several points requiring explanation or illustration in this passage.

6. Translate and explain fully:

(1) Ὅτε γὰρ ἦμεν ἐν τῇ σαρκί, τὰ παθήματα τῶν ἁμαρτιῶν τὰ διὰ τοῦ νόμου ἐνηργεῖτο ἐν τοῖς μέλεσιν ἡμῶν εἰς τὸ καρποφορῆσαι τῷ θανάτῳ· νυνὶ δὲ κατηργήθημεν ἀπὸ τοῦ νόμου ἀποθανόντες ἐν ᾧ κατειχό-μεθα, ὥστε δουλεύειν ἡμᾶς ἐν καινότητι πνεύματος καὶ οὐ παλαιότητι γράμματος.

What different reading in this passage is rendered in our authorised version? Quote a passage from the Second Epistle to the Corinthians which confirms the reading given above.

(2) Εἰ δὲ ζητοῦντες δικαιωθῆναι ἐν Χριστῷ εὑρέθημεν καὶ αὐτοὶ ἁμαρτωλοί, ἆρα Χριστὸς ἁμαρτίας διάκονος; μὴ γένοιτο. εἰ γὰρ ἃ κατέ-λυσα ταῦτα πάλιν οἰκοδομῶ, παραβάτην ἐμαυτὸν συνιστάνω. ἐγὼ γὰρ διὰ νόμου νόμῳ ἀπέθανον ἵνα θεῷ ζήσω. Χριστῷ συνεσταύρωμαι· ζῶ δὲ οὐκέτι ἐγώ, ζῇ δὲ ἐν ἐμοὶ Χριστός· ὃ δὲ νῦν ζῶ ἐν σαρκί, ἐν πίστει ζῶ τῇ τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ θεοῦ τοῦ ἀγαπήσαντός με καὶ παραδόντος ἑαυτὸν ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ. οὐκ ἀθετῶ τὴν χάριν τοῦ θεοῦ· εἰ γὰρ διὰ νόμου δικαιοσύνη, ἆρα Χριστὸς δωρεὰν ἀπέθανεν.

(3) Ταῦτά σοι γράφω ἐλπίζων ἐλθεῖν πρὸς σὲ τάχιον· ἐὰν δὲ βρα-δύνω, ἵνα εἰδῇς πῶς δεῖ ἐν οἴκῳ θεοῦ ἀναστρέφεσθαι, ἥτις ἐστὶν ἐκκλησία θεοῦ ζῶντος, στῦλος καὶ ἑδραίωμα τῆς ἀληθείας. καὶ ὁμολογουμένως μέγα ἐστὶν τὸ τῆς εὐσεβείας μυστήριον, ὃς ἐφανερώθη ἐν σαρκί, ἐδικαιώθη ἐν πνεύματι, ὤφθη ἀγγέλοις, ἐκηρύχθη ἐν ἔθνεσιν, ἐπιστεύθη ἐν κόσμῳ, ἀνελήμφθη ἐν δόξῃ. Τὸ δὲ πνεῦμα ῥητῶς λέγει ὅτι ἐν ὑστέροις καιροῖς ἀποστήσονταί τινες τῆς πίστεως, προσέχοντες πνεύμασιν πλάνοις καὶ διδασκαλίαις δαιμονίων, ἐν ὑποκρίσει ψευδολόγων, κεκαυτηριασμένων τὴν ἰδίαν συνείδησιν, κωλυόντων γαμεῖν, ἀπέχεσθαι βρωμάτων, ἃ ὁ θεὸς ἔκτι-σεν εἰς μετάλημψιν μετὰ εὐχαριστίας τοῖς πιστοῖς καὶ ἐπεγνωκόσιν τὴν ἀλήθειαν. ὅτι πᾶν κτίσμα θεοῦ καλόν, καὶ οὐδὲν ἀπόβλητον μετὰ εὐχα-ριστίας λαμβανόμενον· ἁγιάζεται γὰρ διὰ λόγου θεοῦ καὶ ἐντεύξεως.

7. (1) Καὶ τούτῳ συμφωνοῦσιν οἱ λόγοι τῶν προφητῶν, καθὼς γέγραπται Μετὰ ταῦτα ἀναστρέψω καὶ ἀνοικοδομήσω τὴν σκηνὴν Δαυὶδ τὴν πεπτωκυῖαν καὶ τὰ κατεσκαμμένα αὐτῆς ἀνοικοδομήσω καὶ ἀνορθώσω αὐτήν, ὅπως ἂν ἐκζητήσωσιν οἱ κατάλοιποι τῶν ἀνθρώπων τὸν κύριον, καὶ πάντα τὰ ἔθνη ἐφ' οὓς ἐπικέκληται τὸ ὄνομά μου ἐπ' αὐτούς, λέγει κύριος ὁ ποιῶν ταῦτα γνωστὰ ἀπ' αἰῶνος.

(2) Ὁ δὲ δίκαιός μου ἐκ πίστεως ζήσεται, καὶ ἐὰν ὑποστείληται, οὐκ εὐδοκεῖ ἡ ψυχή μου ἐν αὐτῷ.

Where do these quotations occur in the New Testament, and how are they connected with the context? In what points do they vary from the original, and when and with what immediate reference were the prophecies originally delivered?

8. (1) How are the following words used by the New Testament writers?

ἀντιλαμβάνεσθαι—δικαιοσύνη—ἐπίσκοπος—ἐπιχορηγία—ἐριθεία— εὐδοκέω—μεθοδεία—παραδιατριβὴ—πληροφορέω—στενοχωρέομαι.

(2) Give the original of the following phrases, and explain the meaning in each instance:

Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian—For love is the fulfilling of the law—Unless ye have believed in vain—By the foolishness of preaching to save them that believe—And above all things have fervent charity amongst yourselves; for charity shall cover the multitude of sins.

Crosse Scholarships.

Examiners :

Prof. Jeremie, D.D. *Trinity College.*
Prof. Selwyn, B.D. *St John's College.*
Prof. Browne, M.A. *Emmanuel College.*
Prof. Jarrett, M.A. *St Catharine's College.*
Prof. Thompson, M.A. *Trinity College.*
Prof. Williams, B.D. *Emmanuel College.*

1. Shew clearly the connexion between Natural and Revealed Religion, and the deficiencies of the former, in affording assurance on the points which are most important to mankind.

2. "Judæi mente sola, unumque Deum intelligunt." (Tac. *Hist.* v.) What Greek Philosopher approached nearest to this doctrine? How is his opinion noticed in Cicero, *De Natura Deorum?*

3. Answer the following question:

Εἰ τὸ θεῖον τροπῆς ἀνεπίδεκτον, διὰ τί περὶ τῆς χρίσεως τοῦ Σαοὺλ λέγει μεταμελεῖσθαι καὶ περὶ τῆς καταστροφῆς τῆς Νινευῒ ὅτι μετενόησεν;

4. Translate:

Χρὴ μέν τοι γε τὸν ἅπαξ παραδεξάμενον τοῦ κτίσαντος τὸν κόσμον εἶναι ταύτας τὰς γραφὰς πεπεῖσθαι, ὅτι ὅσα περὶ τῆς κτίσεως ἀπαντᾷ τοῖς ζητοῦσι τὸν περὶ αὐτῆς λόγον, ταῦτα καὶ περὶ τῶν γραφῶν.

(Origen, *Philocal.*)

Shew that the analogy of nature renders it highly credible beforehand, that supposing a Revelation to be made, it must contain many things appearing to us liable to difficulty and objection.

5. Mention the chief ancient Treatises on Heresies in general. State the principal sources to which the Gnostic systems have been traced. Shew how an acquaintance with early heresies may be of use in the Unitarian controversy.

6. To whom has the Book of Wisdom been ascribed? What appears to be the date of its composition? From what passages is it inferred that the author had blended the doctrines of Plato with those of the Jews?

7. What does St Paul mean by ψυχικός? How is the word rendered in the English version, in the First Epistle to the Corinthians and in other parts of the New Testament? Translate and explain:

Ψυχικὸς δὲ ἄνθρωπος οὐ δέχεται τὰ τοῦ Πνεύματος τοῦ Θεοῦ. μωρία γὰρ αὐτῷ ἐστι, καὶ οὐ δύναται γνῶναι, ὅτι πνευματικῶς ἀνακρίνεται. Ὁ δὲ πνευματικὸς ἀνακρίνει μὲν πάντα, αὐτὸς δὲ ὑπ' οὐδενὸς ἀνακρίνεται. Τίς γὰρ ἔγνω νοῦν Κυρίου, ὃς συμβιβάσει αὐτόν; Ἡμεῖς δὲ νοῦν Χριστοῦ ἔχομεν. (1 Cor. ii. 14.)

8. Προεφήτευσε δὲ καὶ τούτοις ἕβδομος ἀπὸ Ἀδὰμ Ἐνὼχ, λέγων· Ἰδοὺ, ἦλθε Κύριος ἐν μυριάσιν ἁγίαις αὐτοῦ, ποιῆσαι κρίσιν κατὰ πάντων, καὶ ἐξελέγξαι πάντας τοὺς ἀσεβεῖς αὐτῶν περὶ πάντων τῶν ἔργων ἀσεβείας αὐτῶν ὧν ἠσέβησαν, καὶ περὶ πάντων τῶν σκληρῶν ὧν ἐλάλησαν κατ' αὐτοῦ ἁμαρτωλοὶ ἀσεβεῖς.

From what part of the New Testament is this taken? How was the Apocryphal book of Enoch discovered in modern times? Does it contain any passages which enable us to determine the period when it first appeared? Is the above quotation found in it?

9. Translate:

Καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐνενηκοστοῦ πέμπτου Ψαλμοῦ τῶν διὰ Δαβὶδ λεχθέντων λόγων λέξεις βραχείας ἀφείλοντο ταύτας, Ἀπὸ τοῦ ξύλου· εἰρημένου γὰρ τοῦ λόγου, Εἴπατε ἐν τοῖς ἔθνεσιν, Ὁ Κύριος ἐβασίλευσεν ἀπὸ τοῦ ξύλου, ἀφῆκαν, Εἴπατε ἐν τοῖς ἔθνεσιν, ὁ Κύριος ἐβασίλευσεν.

(JUSTIN MART. *Dialog. cum Tryph.* c. lxxiii.)

Are the words quoted by Justin to be found in any copy of the original or in any version? What other passages does he accuse the Jews of having erased? Does it appear that there was any ground for the accusation? Is Justin generally exact in his quotations from the Old Testament?

10. Translate:

"Ὥσπερ γὰρ ὁ Πατὴρ ἔχει ζωὴν ἐν ἑαυτῷ, οὕτως ἔδωκε καὶ τῷ Υἱῷ ζωὴν ἔχειν ἐν ἑαυτῷ· καὶ πάλιν, Οἱ ἀκούσαντες τῆς φωνῆς τοῦ Υἱοῦ τοῦ Θεοῦ ζήσονται· καὶ ἐνταῦθα δὴ πάλιν, Ἔδωκεν αὐτῷ ἐξουσίαν καὶ κρίσιν ποιεῖν......"Ὅτι Υἱὸς Ἀνθρώπου ἐστὶ, μὴ θαυμάζετε τοῦτο. Παῦλος μὲν ὁ Σαμοσατεὺς οὐχ οὕτω φησίν· ἀλλὰ πῶς; Ἐξουσίαν ἔδωκεν αὐτῷ κρίσιν ποιεῖν, ὅτι Υἱὸς Ἀνθρώπου ἐστίν· ἀλλ' οὐδεμίαν ἀκολουθίαν ἔχει τοῦτο οὕτω λεγόμενον· οὐ γὰρ διὰ τοῦτο ἔλαβε κρίσιν, ὅτι ἄνθρωπός ἐστιν· (ἐπεὶ, τί ἐκώλυε πάντας ἀνθρώπους εἶναι κριτάς;) ἀλλ' ἐπειδὴ τῆς

ἀρρήτου οὐσίας ἐκείνης ἐστὶν Υἱός, διὰ τοῦτό ἐστι κριτής.   Οὕτω τοίνυν
ἀναγνωστέον, "Οτι Υἱὸς Ἀνθρώπου ἐστί, μὴ θαυμάζετε τοῦτο.
                                        (CHRYS. *in Joann.* Hom. xxxix.)

Examine this interpretation.   Give a short account of Paul of Samosata.
From what source is our knowledge of his history drawn ?   In what did
his main errors consist ?

TRANSLATE *into* LATIN PROSE :

If man's contrivance, or if the favour of accident, could have given to
Christianity any of its apparent testimonies; either its miracles or its
prophecies, its morals or its propagation, or, if I may so speak, its Founder,
there could be no room to believe, nor even to imagine, that all these
appearances of great credibility could be united together by any such causes.
If a successful craft could have contrived its public miracles, or so much as
the pretence of them, it required another reach of craft and new resources to
provide and adapt its prophecies to the same object.   Further, it demanded
not only a different art, but a totally opposite character, to conceive and
promulgate its admirable morals.   Again, the achievement of its propaga-
tion, in defiance of the powers and terrors of the world, implied a new
energy of personal genius, and other qualities of action, than any concurring
in the work before.   Lastly, the mode of the life of its Founder, in the very
description of it, is a work of so much originality and wisdom, as could be
the offspring only of consummate powers of invention; though, to speak
more fairly to the case, it seems, by an intuitive evidence, as if it could
never have been even devised, but must have come from the life and reality
of some perfect excellence of virtue, impossible to be taken from, or con-
founded with, the fictions of ingenuity.   But the hypothesis sinks under its
incredibility.   For each of these suppositions of contrivance being arbitrary,
as it certainly is, and unsupported, the climax of them is an extravagance.
And if the imbecility of art is foiled in the hypothesis, the combinations of
accident are too vain to be thought of.   The genuine state of the Christian
evidence is this : there is unambiguous testimony to its works of miraculous
power; there are oracles of prophecy; there are other distinct marks and
signs of a divine original within it.   And no stock but that of truth could
in one subject produce them all, or can now account for their existence.
                                        DAVISON, *On Prophecy.*

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1. MENTION some of the circumstances in the condition and controver-
sies of the Early Church, which specially favoured the growth of the
authority of the See of Rome.   On what grounds does the tradition, that
St Peter was Bishop of Rome, rest?

2. What events and controversies led to the great schism between the East and West?

3. Mosheim and Gibbon trace the Albigenses of the South of France to the Asiatic Manichees. Can you shew how this is done? and also give a brief account of the persecution of the Albigenses by Simon de Montfort and the Dominicans?

4. Who was Ratramn? Give some account of him and his book on the Eucharist. What influence had it on the English Reformation?

5. In what points did the opinions of Wyclif coincide with, and in what differ from, those of the reformers of the reign of Edward VI.?

6. Can you trace the rise of the custom of refusing the Cup to all except the consecrating priest? What effect had it in hastening the Reformation? Especially give a short account of the disturbances owing to it in Bohemia.

7. Give some account of the Confession of Augsburg. When was it drawn up, and to whom presented? What confutation of it was attempted?

8. There were points both of resemblance and of contrast in the character and conduct of Erasmus and Melancthon. Mention and illustrate these.

9. The principles of the English Reformation had a characteristic difference from those of the reformation in most other countries. Point out and illustrate this.

10. What is meant by "The Submission of the Clergy"? In what year and under what circumstances did it take place?

11. Give a short account of the mode in which Puritanism and Nonconformity arose in the reign of Elizabeth.

———————————

1. On what principle is Lachmann's text of the New Testament constructed? Are there any passages of importance in which his readings differ from the received?

2. Give an account of the Codex Bezæ in the University Library; specify its peculiarities and any remarkable interpolations found in it.

3. Give a history of the word κανών, first, in its Classical, secondly, in its Ecclesiastical sense, and shew the connexion between its various meanings.

4. State the evidence for the antiquity and authenticity of St John's Gospel. What additional proof is afforded by the recently discovered books of Hippolytus?

5. Translate:

'Εμπρεπὲς γὰρ τοῖς ἑταιρίαν πρὸς ἐπιστήμην θεμένοις ἐφίεσθαι μὴ τοῦ τὸ ὂν ἰδεῖν· εἰ δὲ μὴ δύναιντο, τὴν γοῦν εἰκόνα αὐτοῦ, τὸν ἱερώτατον λόγον, μεθ' ὂν καὶ τὸ ἐν αἰσθητοῖς τελειότατον ἔργον, τόνδε τὸν κόσμον. Τὸ γὰρ φιλοσοφεῖν οὐδὲν ἦν ἄλλο ἢ ταῦτα σπουδάζειν ἀκριβῶς ἰδεῖν.

                                                    PHILO de Conf. Ling.

What is known of Philo, and when did he live? Mention any other 'triads" in his writings or those of Plato, and shew that they are all in principle different from the Christian.

6. Quote or give the substance of the passages in St Paul's Epistles relating to his own conversion, and compare them with the accounts of that event contained in the Acts.

7. For what class of converts do you suppose the Epistle to the Romans to have been originally designed, and why? Give a brief analysis of its contents.

8. What do you infer from passages in the Pauline Epistles with regard to their author's acquaintance with Pagan Literature? Give the quotations.

9. Translate the following passages, accompanying your translation with a brief critical and illustrative commentary:

(1) Beginning, Διώκετε τὴν ἀγάπην· ζηλοῦτε δὲ τὰ πνευματικά, κ.τ.λ.
Ending, ἵνα καὶ ἄλλους κατηχήσω, ἢ μυρίους λόγους ἐν γλώσσῃ.

                                                    1 Cor. xiv. 1—19.

Give a history of the word ἀγάπη, distinguishing it from other Greek words signifying love or affection.

What is meant by the phrase γλώσσαις λαλεῖν? How do you distinguish ἐν ἀποκαλύψει, ἐν γνώσει, ἐν προφητείᾳ, ἐν διδαχῇ?

(2) Beginning, Μετ' οὐ πολὺ δὲ ἔβαλε κατ' αὐτῆς ἄνεμος, κ. τ. λ.
Ending, καὶ τῇ τρίτῃ αὐτόχειρες τὴν σκευὴν τοῦ πλοίου ἐρρίψαμεν.

                                                    Acts xxvii. 14—19.

Give the various readings of the word εὐροκλύδων.

10. Write in the original GREEK the following sentences and phrases:

" I conferred not with flesh and blood." "If a man be overtaken in a fault." " Charity suffereth long, and is kind, charity envieth not, vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up." " Faith is the substance of things hoped for." "Bodily exercise profiteth little." "Hold fast the form of sound words." "Such as should be saved" (shew that according to the idiom of the time this rendering of the Greek is correct)—"to serve tables." "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this."

11. What objections have been raised to the authorized translation of the following passages: and on what grounds? Give your own rendering of each:

(1) ἐρευνᾶτε τὰς γραφάς. John v. 39.

(2) καὶ πρὸς οὐδεμίαν αὐτῶν ἐπέμφθη Ἡλίας, εἰ μὴ εἰς Σάρεπτα τῆς Σιδωνίας πρὸς γυναῖκα χήραν. Luke iv. 26.

Illustrate the use of εἰ μὴ by Classical and N. T. usage.

(3) οὐκ οἴδατε οἵου πνεύματός ἐστε ὑμεῖς. Ibid. ix. 55.

(4) ἤγοντο δὲ καὶ ἕτεροι δύο κακοῦργοι σὺν αὐτῷ ἀναιρεθῆναι. Ibid. xxiii. 32.

(5) ὅταν λαλῇ τὸ ψεῦδος ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων λαλεῖ· ὅτι ψεύστης ἐστὶ καὶ ὁ πατὴρ αὐτοῦ. John viii. 44.

How is ἴδιος distinguished from οἰκεῖος?

(6) καὶ τὰς ἀγκύρας περιελόντες εἴων εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν.
Acts xxvii. 40.

(7) καὶ γὰρ ἐν τούτῳ στενάζομεν, τὸ οἰκητήριον ἡμῶν τὸ ἐξ οὐρανοῦ ἐπενδύσασθαι ἐπιποθοῦντες, εἴπερ (εἴγε Vulg.) καὶ ἐνδυσάμενοι οὐ γυμνοὶ εὑρεθησόμεθα. 2 Cor. v. 23.

(8) ἀπεκδυσάμενος τὰς ἀρχὰς καὶ τὰς ἐξουσίας ἐδειγμάτισεν ἐν παρρησίᾳ, θριαμβεύσας αὐτοὺς ἐν αὐτῷ. Col. ii. 15.

TRANSLATE *into* GREEK PROSE:

A number there are, who think ˈthey cannot admire as they ought the power and authority of the word of God, if in things divine they should attribute any force to man's reason. For which cause they never use reason so willingly as to disgrace reason. Their usual and common discourses are unto this effect. First, "the natural man perceiveth not the things of the Spirit of God; for they are foolishness unto him: neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned." Secondly, it is not for nothing that St Paul giveth charge to "beware of philosophy," that is to say such knowledge as men by natural reason attain unto. Thirdly, consider them that have from time to time opposed themselves against the Gospel of Christ, and most troubled the church with heresy. Have they not always been great admirers of human reason? . . . . By these and the like disputes an opinion hath spread itself very far in the world, as if the way to be ripe in faith were to be raw in wit and judgment; as if Reason were an enemy unto Religion, childish Simplicity the mother of ghostly and divine Wisdom.
HOOKER, *Eccl. Pol.* Bk. III.

THE FATHERS.

WHAT ancient testimonies have we to the writings of Clemens Romanus, Barnabas, Ignatius, Polycarp?

Enumerate their several works.

Are there any writings, (besides those works,) connected with these Fathers, and believed to be genuine?

What books of Holy Scripture are cited in the works of these Fathers? Which of the chief truths of the Gospel are found in their writings, either in citations from Scripture, or stated in their own words?

Translate and explain by brief notes:

CLEMENS ROMANUS. Ep. 1.

C. 4. Καὶ εἶπεν ὁ Θεὸς πρὸς Κάϊν, "Ινα τί περίλυπος ἐγένου ; καὶ ἵνα τί συνέπεσεν τὸ πρόσωπόν σου; οὐκ ἐὰν ὀρθῶς προσενέγκῃς, ὀρθῶς δὲ μὴ διέλῃς, ἥμαρτες ; ἡσύχασον· πρός σε ἡ ἀποστροφὴ αὐτοῦ καὶ σὺ ἄρξεις αὐτοῦ. Καὶ εἶπε Κάϊν πρὸς Ἄβελ τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτοῦ, Διέλθωμεν εἰς τὸ πεδίον· καὶ ἐγένετο ἐν τῷ εἶναι αὐτοὺς ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ, ἀνέστη Κάϊν ἐπὶ Ἄβελ τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἀπέκτεινεν αὐτόν.

How does this differ from the Hebrew? which is most probably correct?

C. 7. Ἀτενίσωμεν εἰς τὸ αἷμα τοῦ Χριστοῦ, καὶ ἴδωμεν ὡς ἔστιν τίμιον τῷ Θεῷ αἷμα αὐτοῦ, ὅτι διὰ τὴν ἡμετέραν σωτηρίαν ἐκχυθὲν, παντὶ τῷ κόσμῳ μετανοίας χάριν ὑπήνεγκεν. Ἀνέλθωμεν εἰς τὰς γενεὰς πάσας, καὶ καταμάθωμεν, ὅτι ἐν γενεᾷ καὶ γενεᾷ μετανοίας τόπον ἔδωκεν ὁ Δεσπότης τοῖς βουλομένοις ἐπιστραφῆναι ἐπ' αὐτόν.

C. 11. Διὰ φιλοξενίαν καὶ εὐσέβειαν Λὼτ ἐσώθη ἐκ Σοδόμων, τῆς περιχώρου πάσης κριθείσης διὰ πυρὸς καὶ θείου· πρόδηλον ποιήσας ὁ Δεσπότης, ὅτι τοὺς ἐλπίζοντας ἐπ' αὐτὸν οὐκ ἐγκαταλείπει, τοὺς δὲ ἑτεροκλινεῖς ὑπάρχοντας εἰς κόλασιν καὶ αἰκισμὸν τίθησι.

C. 16. Ταπεινοφρονούντων γάρ ἐστιν ὁ Χριστὸς, οὐκ ἐπαιρομένων ἐπὶ τὸ ποίμνιον αὐτοῦ. Τὸ σκῆπτρον τῆς μεγαλωσύνης τοῦ Θεοῦ, ὁ Κύριος ἡμῶν Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς, οὐκ ἦλθεν ἐν κόμπῳ ἀλαζονείας, οὐδὲ ὑπερηφανίας, καίπερ δυνάμενος· ἀλλὰ ταπεινοφρονῶν, καθὼς τὸ Πνεῦμα τὸ Ἅγιον περὶ αὐτοῦ ἐλάλησεν· φησὶ γάρ, Κύριε, τίς ἐπίστευσε τῇ ἀκοῇ ἡμῶν ; καὶ ὁ βραχίων Κυρίου τίνι ἀπεκαλύφθη ;

C. 35. Ὡς μακάρια καὶ θαυμαστὰ τὰ δῶρα τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἀγαπητοί· ζωὴ ἐν ἀθανασίᾳ, λαμπρότης ἐν δικαιοσύνῃ, ἀλήθεια ἐν παρρησίᾳ, πίστις ἐν πεποιθήσει, ἐγκράτεια ἐν ἁγιασμῷ, καὶ ταῦτα ὑπέπιπτεν πάντα ὑπὸ τὴν διάνοιαν ἡμῶν. Τίνα οὖν ἄρα ἐστὶν τὰ ἑτοιμαζόμενα τοῖς ὑπομένουσιν; ὁ δημιουργὸς καὶ πατὴρ τῶν αἰώνων, ὁ πανάγιος, αὐτὸς γινώσκει τὴν ποσότητα καὶ τὴν καλλονὴν αὐτῶν. Ἡμεῖς οὖν ἀγωνισώμεθα εὑρεθῆναι ἐν τῷ ἀριθμῷ τῶν ὑπομενόντων αὐτὸν, ὅπως μεταλάβωμεν τῶν ἐπηγγελμένων δωρεῶν.

IGNATIUS. Epistle to the Romans.

C. 4. Ἐγὼ γράφω ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις, καὶ ἐντέλλομαι πᾶσιν, ὅτι ἐγὼ ἑκὼν ὑπὲρ Θεοῦ ἀποθνήσκω, ἐάνπερ ὑμεῖς μὴ κωλύσητε. Παρακαλῶ ὑμᾶς, μὴ εὔνοια ἄκαιρος γένησθέ μοι. Ἄφετέ με θηρίων εἶναι βορὰν, δι' ὧν ἔνεστιν Θεοῦ ἐπιτυχεῖν. Σῖτός εἰμι Θεοῦ· καὶ δι' ὀδόντων θηρίων ἀλήθωμαι, ἵνα καθαρὸς ἄρτος εὑρεθῶ τοῦ Χριστοῦ. Μᾶλλον κολακεύσατε τὰ θηρία, ἵνα μοι τάφος γένωνται, καὶ μηδὲν καταλίπωσι τοῦ σώματός μου,

ἵνα μὴ κοιμηθεὶς βαρύς τινι γένωμαι. Τότε ἔσομαι μαθητὴς ἀληθῶς τοῦ Χριστοῦ, ὅτε οὐδὲ τὸ σῶμά μου ὁ κόσμος ὄψεται. Λιτανεύσατε τὸν Χριστὸν ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ, ἵνα διὰ τῶν ὀργάνων τούτων θυσία εὑρεθῶ. Οὐχ ὡς Πέτρος καὶ Παῦλος διατάσσομαι ὑμῖν· ἐκεῖνοι ἀπόστολοι, ἐγὼ κατάκριτος· ἐκεῖνοι ἐλεύθεροι, ἐγὼ δὲ μέχρι νῦν δοῦλος. Ἀλλ' ἐὰν πάθω, ἀπελεύθερος Ἰησοῦ, καὶ ἀναστήσομαι ἐν αὐτῷ ἐλεύθερος. Νῦν μανθάνω δεδεμένος μηδὲν ἐπιθυμεῖν κοσμικὸν ἢ μάταιον.

To Polycarp.

C. 1. Ἀποδεχόμενος σου τὴν ἐν Θεῷ γνώμην ἡδρασμένην ὡς ἐπὶ πέτραν ἀκίνητον, ὑπερδοξάζω, καταξιωθεὶς τοῦ προσώπου σου τοῦ ἀμώμου, οὗ ὀναίμην ἐν Θεῷ. Παρακαλῶ σε ἐν χάριτι, ᾗ ἐνδέδυσαι, προσθεῖναι τῷ δρόμῳ σου, καὶ πάντας παρακαλεῖν, ἵνα σώζωνται. Ἐκδίκει σου τὸν τόπον ἐν πάσῃ ἐπιμελείᾳ, σαρκικῇ τε καὶ πνευματικῇ. Τῆς ἑνώσεως φρόντιζε, ἧς οὐδὲν ἄμεινον. Πάντος βάσταζε, ὡς καὶ σὲ ὁ Κύριος. Πάντων ἀνέχου ἐν ἀγάπῃ, ὥσπερ καὶ ποιεῖς. Προσευχαῖς σχόλαζε ἀδιαλείπτοις. Αἰτοῦ σύνεσιν πλείονα, ἧς ἔχεις. Γρηγόρει, ἀκοίμητον πνεῦμα κεκτημένος. Τοῖς κατ' ἄνδρα κατὰ βοήθειαν Θεοῦ λάλει. Πάντων τὰς νόσους βάσταζε, ὡς τέλειος ἀθλητής. Ὅπου πλείων κόπος, πολὺ κέρδος.

To the Ephesians.

C. 18, 19. Περίψημα τὸ ἐμὸν πνεῦμα τοῦ σταυροῦ, ὅ ἐστιν σκάνδαλον τοῖς ἀπιστοῦσιν, ἡμῖν δὲ σωτηρία καὶ ζωὴ αἰώνιος. Ποῦ σοφός; ποῦ συζητητής; ποῦ καύχησις τῶν λεγομένων συνετῶν; Ὁ γὰρ Θεὸς ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦς ὁ Χριστὸς ἐκυοφορήθη ὑπὸ Μαρίας, κατ' οἰκονομίαν Θεοῦ, ἐκ σπέρματος μὲν Δαβὶδ, Πνεύματος δὲ Ἁγίου· ὃς ἐγεννήθη, καὶ ἐβαπτίσθη, ἵνα τῷ πάθει τὸ ὕδωρ καθαρίσῃ. Καὶ ἔλαθεν τὸν ἄρχοντα τοῦ αἰῶνος τούτου ἡ παρθενία Μαρίας, καὶ ὁ τοκετὸς αὐτῆς, ὁμοίως καὶ ὁ θάνατος τοῦ Κυρίου· τρία μυστήρια κραυγῆς, ἅτινα ἐν ἡσυχίᾳ Θεοῦ ἐπράχθη. Πῶς οὖν ἐφανερώθη τοῖς αἰῶσιν; Ἀστὴρ ἐν οὐρανῷ ἔλαμψεν ὑπὲρ πάντας τοὺς ἀστέρας, καὶ τὸ φῶς αὐτοῦ ἀνεκλάλητον ἦν, καὶ ξενισμὸν παρεῖχεν ἡ καινότης αὐτοῦ. Τὰ δὲ λοιπὰ πάντα ἄστρα, ἅμα ἡλίῳ καὶ σελήνῃ, χορὸς ἐγένετο τῷ ἀστέρι· αὐτὸς δὲ ἦν ὑπερβάλλων τὸ φῶς αὐτοῦ ὑπὲρ πάντα.

Give a brief account of the life of Ignatius, in Greek.

What points of Ecclesiastical discipline are illustrated by his Epistles?

What is the main question raised in the recent controversy respecting these Epistles?

De Polycarpi Martyrio.

C. 9. Τῷ δὲ Πολυκάρπῳ, εἰσιόντι εἰς τὸ στάδιον, φωνὴ ἐξ οὐρανοῦ ἐγένετο· Ἴσχυε καὶ ἀνδρίζου, Πολύκαρπε. Καὶ τὸν μὲν εἰπόντα οὐδεὶς εἶδεν, τὴν δὲ φωνὴν τῶν ἡμετέρων οἱ παρόντες ἤκουσαν. Καὶ προσαχθέντος αὐτοῦ, θόρυβος ἦν μέγας ἀκουσάντων, ὅτι Πολύκαρπος συνείληπται. Λοιπὸν προσαχθέντα αὐτὸν ἀνηρώτα ὁ ἀνθύπατος, εἰ αὐτὸς εἴη Πολύκαρ-

πος. Τοῦ δὲ ὁμολογοῦντος, ἔπειθεν ἀρνεῖσθαι, λέγων· Αἰδέσθητί σου τὴν
ἡλικίαν, καὶ ἕτερα τούτοις ἀκόλουθα, ὡς ἔθος αὐτοῖς λέγειν· "Ομοσον τὴν
καίσαρος τύχην, μετανόησον, εἰπέ· Αἶρε τοὺς ἀθέους. 'Ο δὲ Πολύκαρπος
ἐμβριθεῖ τῷ προσώπῳ εἰς πάντα τὸν ὄχλον τῶν ἐν τῷ σταδίῳ ἀνόμων
ἐθνῶν ἐμβλέψας, καὶ ἐπισείσας αὐτοῖς τὴν χεῖρα, στενάξας τε καὶ ἀνα-
βλέψας εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν, εἶπεν· Αἶρε τοὺς ἀθέους. 'Εγκειμένου δὲ τοῦ
ἀνθυπάτου καὶ λέγοντος· 'Ομοσον, καὶ ἀπολύω σε, λοιδόρησον τὸν Χρι-
στόν· ὁ Πολύκαρπος ἔφη· 'Ογδοήκοντα καὶ ἓξ ἔτη ἔχω δουλεύων αὐτῷ,
καὶ οὐδέν με ἠδίκησε· καὶ πῶς δύναμαι βλασφημῆσαι τὸν βασιλέα μου,
τὸν σώσαντά με;

Where is this account of Polycarp's martyrdom preserved?

Who was Justin Martyr, and what are his works?

Give his definition of the Law and the Gospel.

JOSHUA VII.

ADD the vowels to the following passage:

Beginning,   וימעלו בני־ישראל מעל בחרם ויקח עכן בן־כרמי

Ending,   קרא שם המקום ההוא עמק עכור עד היום הזה:

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1.   TRANSLATE into ENGLISH, adding such notes as you think needful,

     Isaiah xlii.

2.   Translate into HEBREW,

     Luke ii. 42—52.

The Ordinary B.A. Degree.

Mathematical Examiners :

NORMAN MACLEOD FERRERS, M.A. *Caius College.*
REV. HUGH CALLENDAR, M.A. *Magdalene College.*

Classical Examiners :

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Examiners in the Acts, Paley, &c. :

REV. EDWIN NEWSON BLOOMFIELD, M.A. *Clare College.*
REV. BASIL WILLIAMS, B.D. *St John's College.*

EUCLID.

WEDNESDAY, *January* 9, 1856.   9—12.

FIRST DIVISION.—(A.)

1. To describe an equilateral triangle on a given finite straight line.

2. If two straight lines cut one another, the vertical, or opposite, angles shall be equal.

If four straight lines meet in a point, so that the opposite angles are equal, these straight lines are, two and two, in the same straight line.

3. If two triangles have two angles of the one equal to two angles of the other, each to each, and one side equal to one side, viz. the sides adjacent to equal angles in each; then shall the other sides be equal, each to each, and also the third angle of the one equal to the third angle of the other.

4. The opposite sides and angles of parallelograms are equal to one another, and the diameter bisects them.

5. To describe a square upon a given straight line.

On a given straight line describe a rhombus, each of whose acute angles is half a right angle.

6. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the rectangles contained by the whole and each of the parts, are together equal to the square on the whole line.

7. In every triangle, the square on the side subtending either of the acute angles is less than the squares on the sides containing that angle, by twice the rectangle contained by either of those sides and the straight line intercepted between the perpendicular let fall upon it from the opposite angle, and the acute angle.

In any acute-angled triangle, lines are drawn through the angles perpendicular to the sides respectively opposite to them; prove that the rectangles contained by the segments into which the sides are respectively divided, are together less than half the sum of the squares on the sides of the triangle.

8. If two circles cut one another, they shall not have the same centre.

9. If a straight line touch a circle, and from the point of contact a straight line be drawn at right angles to the touching line, the centre of the circle shall be in that line.

10. In equal circles, equal angles stand upon equal circumferences, whether they be at the centres or circumferences.

In equal circles, straight lines equidistant from the centre subtend equal angles at the centre.

11. From a given circle to cut off a segment, which shall contain an angle equal to a given rectilineal angle.

12. The sides about the equal angles of equiangular triangles are proportionals; and those which are opposite to the equal angles are homologous sides.

FIRST DIVISION.—(B.)

1. FROM the greater of two given straight lines to cut off a part equal to the less.

2. The angles which one straight line makes with another, on the same side of it, are either two right angles, or are together equal to two right angles.

3. If two triangles have two angles of the one equal to two angles of the other, each to each, and one side equal to one side, viz. the sides opposite to equal angles in each, then shall the other sides be equal, each to each, and also the third angle of the one equal to the third angle of the other.

The perpendiculars let fall on two sides of a triangle, from any point in the line bisecting the angle between them, are equal to each other.

4. The straight lines which join the extremities of two equal and parallel straight lines towards the same parts, are also themselves equal and parallel.

The straight lines which join the extremities of two equal and parallel straight lines, not towards the same parts, bisect each other.

5. To describe a square upon a given straight line.

6. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the rectangle contained by the whole and one of the parts, is equal to the rectangle contained by the two parts, together with the square on the aforesaid part.

7. In every triangle, the square on the side subtending either of the acute angles is less than the squares on the sides containing that angle, by twice the rectangle contained by either of those sides and the straight line intercepted between the perpendicular let fall upon it from the opposite angle, and the acute angle.

In any acute-angled triangle *ABC*, *AD*, *BE*, *CF* are drawn respectively perpendicular to the opposite sides; prove that twice the rectangles contained by *BD* and *CD*, *CE* and *AE*, *AF* and *BF*, are together less than the sum of the squares on the sides of the triangle.

8. If two circles touch one another internally, they shall not have the same centre.

9. If a straight line touch a circle, the straight line drawn from the centre to the point of contact, shall be perpendicular to the line touching the circle.

10. In equal circles, equal straight lines cut off equal circumferences, the greater equal to the greater, and the less to the less.

In equal circles, straight lines subtending equal angles at the centre are equidistant from the centre.

11. From a given circle to cut off a segment, which shall contain an angle equal to a given rectilineal angle.

12. The sides about the equal angles of equiangular triangles are proportionals; and those which are opposite to the equal angles are homologous sides.

THURSDAY, *January* 10, 1856.   12½ to 3½.

SECOND DIVISION.—(A.)

1. If two angles of a triangle be equal to each other, the sides also which subtend the equal angles, shall be equal to each other.

If one angle of a triangle be equal to the sum of the other two, the triangle can always be divided into two isosceles triangles.

2. The angles which one straight line makes with another upon one side of it, are either two right angles, or are together equal to two right angles.

3. If a straight line fall upon two parallel straight lines, it makes the alternate angles equal to one another.

4. Parallelograms upon the same base and between the same parallels are equal to one another.

Of all parallelograms, that can be described on the same base and between the same parallels, which has the least perimeter?

5. To describe a parallelogram that shall be equal to a given triangle, and have one of its angles equal to a right angle.

6. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the rectangles contained by the whole and each of the parts are together equal to the square of the whole line.

7. To divide a given straight line into two parts, so that the rectangle contained by the whole and one of the parts shall be equal to the square of the other part.

8. If a straight line drawn through the centre of a circle bisect a straight line in it, which does not pass through the centre, it shall cut it at right angles; and conversely, if it cut it at right angles, it shall bisect it.

9. If two circles touch each other externally in any point, the straight line which joins their centres, shall pass through that point.

Describe a circle of given radius which shall touch externally a given circle in a given point.

10. Straight lines in a circle which are equally distant from the centre are equal to one another.

11. The opposite angles of any quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles.

No parallelogram except a rectangular one can be inscribed in a circle.

12. If the angle of a triangle be divided into two equal angles by a straight line which also cuts the base; the segments of the base shall have the same ratio which the other sides of the triangle have to one another.

SECOND DIVISION.—(B.)

1. To draw a straight line at right angles to a given straight line, from a given point in the same.

If two straight lines bisect each other at right angles, every point in either of them is equidistant from the extremities of the other.

2. Any two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third side.

In any quadrilateral figure, the sum of the sides is greater than the sum of the diagonals.

3. If a straight line falling on two other straight lines, make the alternate angles equal to each other, these two straight lines shall be parallel.

4. Parallelograms upon equal bases, and between the same parallels, are equal to one another.

5. To describe a parallelogram that shall be equal to a given triangle, and have one of its angles equal to half a right angle.

6. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the rectangle contained by the whole and one of its parts, is equal to the rectangle contained by the two parts, together with the square on the aforesaid part.

Shew that the rectangle contained by the two parts is greatest when the given line is bisected.

7. To describe a square that shall be equal to a given rectilineal figure.

8. To find the centre of a given circle.

9. If one circle touch another internally in any point, the straight line which joins their centres being produced shall pass through that point.

Describe a circle of given radius which shall touch internally a given circle in a given point: the given radius being less than that of the given circle.

10. Equal straight lines in a circle are equally distant from the centre.

11. The angle at the centre of a circle is double of the angle at the circumference upon the same base, that is, upon the same part of the circumference.

12. If the vertical angle of a triangle be divided by a straight line which also cuts the base, and the segments of the base have the same ratio which the other sides of the triangle have to one another, the vertical angle of the triangle shall be divided into two equal angles.

MECHANICS AND HYDROSTATICS.

Friday, *January* 11, 1856.   9 to 12.

FIRST DIVISION.—(A.)

1. If two forces acting perpendicularly on a straight lever in opposite directions and on the same side of the fulcrum balance each other, they are inversely as their distances from the fulcrum; and the pressure on the fulcrum is equal to the difference of the forces.

If the distances from the fulcrum of two forces acting in opposite directions and keeping it at rest be three and five feet respectively, and the pressure on the fulcrum be three pounds, what are the magnitudes of the forces?

2. If the adjacent sides of a parallelogram represent the component forces in direction and magnitude, the diagonal which passes through the intersection of these sides will represent the resultant force in direction and magnitude.

If the resultant force be represented in direction and magnitude by the diameter of a circle, and one of the component forces by a given chord passing through one extremity of that diameter, give a geometrical construction for representing the other component.

3. In a system of pullies in which each pully hangs by a separate string and the strings are parallel, there is equilibrium when $P : W :: 1 :$ that power of 2 whose index is the number of moveable pullies.

If P be equal to six pounds and W to forty-eight pounds, how many moveable pullies will there be?

4. The weight (W) being on an inclined plane, and the force (P) acting parallel to the plane, there is equilibrium when $P : W ::$ the height of the plane : its length.

If P be equal to $\dfrac{W}{2}$, what will be the inclination of the plane?

5. Define velocity, and shew that if P and W balance each other in the manner described in the preceding question, and the whole be put in motion, $P : W :: W$'s velocity : P's velocity.

If the number of moveable pullies be four (the system being that in which each hangs by a separate string) and P's velocity be 32 feet in a second, what will be W's velocity?

6. When a body is suspended from a point, it will rest with its centre of gravity in the vertical line passing through the point of suspension.

A right-angled triangle is suspended by its right angle, and the inclination of the hypothenuse to the horizon is forty degrees, find the acute angles of the triangle.

7. The pressure upon any particle of a fluid of uniform density is proportional to its depth below the surface of the fluid.

Find the height of a column, standing in water 30 feet deep, when the pressure at the bottom is to the pressure at the top as 3 to 2.

8. Explain the hydrostatic paradox.

9. When a body of uniform density floats on a fluid, the part immersed : the whole body :: the specific gravity of the body : the specific gravity of the fluid.

Find the specific gravity of a material such that a cylinder formed of it four inches long floats in water with three inches immersed.

10. Describe the common hydrometer, and shew how to compare the specific gravities of two fluids by means of it.

11. Having given the number of degrees on Fahrenheit's thermometer, find the corresponding number on the Centigrade thermometer.

What is the temperature when the number of degrees on the Centigrade thermometer is as much below zero, as that on Fahrenheit's is above?

FIRST DIVISION.—(B.)

1. If two weights acting perpendicularly on a straight lever on opposite sides of the fulcrum balance each other, they are inversely as their distances from the fulcrum, and the pressure on the fulcrum is equal to their sum.

If the distances from the fulcrum of two forces acting in the same direction and keeping it at rest be 4 and 6 feet respectively, and the pressure on the fulcrum be 25 pounds, what are the magnitudes of the forces?

2. If three forces represented in magnitude and direction by the sides of a triangle taken in order, act on a point, they will keep it at rest.

Two forces whose magnitudes are 12 and 5 pounds respectively, act at right angles to each other on a given point; what is the magnitude of the force which will keep the point at rest?

3. Describe the Wheel and Axle; and prove that there is equilibrium when the power is to the weight as the radius of the axle to the radius of the wheel.

4. In a system of pullies in which the same string passes round all the pullies, and the parts of it between the pullies are parallel, there is equilibrium when the power is to the weight as 1 to the number of strings at the lower block. What will be the magnitude of the weight, when it exceeds the power by 40 pounds, and there are six strings at the lower block?

5. Define velocity, and assuming that the arcs which subtend equal angles at the centres of two circles are as the radii of the circles, shew that if P and W balance each other on the wheel and axle, and the whole be put in motion, $P : W :: W$'s velocity : P's velocity.

If W exceed P by nine pounds, and P's velocity exceeds W's by six feet per second, the sum of P and W being eleven pounds, find W's velocity.

6. When a body is placed on a horizontal plane, it will stand or fall, according as the vertical line drawn from its centre of gravity falls within or without its base.

A circular table is supported by three legs meeting it in its circumference and two of the angles of the triangle formed by its feet are 30 degrees and 45 degrees respectively, will the table stand or fall? State your reasons.

7. The surface of every fluid at rest is horizontal.

Why is the mast-head of a ship at sea seen before the hull?

8. If a body floats on a fluid, it displaces as much of the fluid as is equal to the weight of the body; and it presses downwards, and is pressed upwards with a force equal to the weight of the fluid displaced.

If a cubic foot of water weigh 1000 ounces, and a cube whose edge is 18 inches, weigh 2250 ounces, how far will a cylinder whose length is 3 inches, and formed of the same material as the cube, sink in water?

9. Define specific gravity, and prove that if M be the magnitude of a body, S its specific gravity, and W its weight, $W = MS$.

Find the specific gravity of the material mentioned in the above question, and if it be united with half its bulk of a material whose specific gravity is $\frac{5}{8}$, find the specific gravity of the compound.

10. Describe the hydrostatic balance, and shew how to find the specific gravity of a body by means of it; first when its specific gravity is greater than that of the fluid in which it is weighed, and secondly when it is less.

11. Describe the construction of the common air-pump, and its operation.

FRIDAY, *January* 11, 1856. $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$.

SECOND DIVISION.—(A.)

1. DEFINE force. Shew that forces can be properly represented by straight lines.

Apply forces of 1, 2, 5 and 7 lbs. respectively to a point so as to give the smallest possible resultant; the forces all acting in the same straight line.

2. Assuming that the effect of a force to turn a lever round its fulcrum varies as the force, when the arm is constant, and as the arm when the force is constant, shew that, when two forces balance on a lever, they are inversely proportional to the arms of the lever.

If two forces balance on a straight lever, when their directions are at right angles to the arms, they will balance when their directions make any equal angles with the arms.

3. Define resultant force. If the adjacent sides of a parallelogram represent two forces in magnitude and direction, prove that the diagonal which passes through the intersection of the sides will represent the resultant force in direction.

Given the direction and magnitude of the resultant force, determine the directions of the component forces, when they are each equal to the resultant.

4. There is equilibrium on the wheel and axle, when the power is to the weight as the radius of the axle is to the radius of the wheel.

Is there any advantage in having the rope which passes round the wheel thicker than that which passes round the axle?

5. In the system of pullies in which each pully hangs by a separate string, and the strings are parallel, there is equilibrium when $P : W :: 1 :$ that power of 2 whose index is the number of moveable pullies.

6. Find the centre of gravity of two heavy points.

Two equal particles are placed on two opposite sides of a parallelogram, shew that their centre of gravity will remain in the same position, if they move along the sides so as always to be equidistant from opposite angles.

7. The pressure upon any particle of a fluid of uniform density is proportional to its depth below the surface of the fluid.

In two uniform fluids the pressures are the same at the depths of 3 and 4 inches respectively, compare the pressures at the depths of 7 and 8 inches respectively.

8. When a body is immersed in a fluid, the weight lost: whole weight of the body :: the specific gravity of the fluid : the specific gravity of the body.

A body whose specific gravity is 2·7 and weight in vacuo 3 lbs., when immersed in a fluid weighs 2 lbs.; find the specific gravity of the fluid.

9. Describe the common hydrometer, and shew how to compare the specific gravities of two fluids by means of it.

10. Shew how to graduate a common thermometer.

What would be the inconvenience of having the bore of the thermometer large?

11. Describe the construction of the forcing pump and its operation.

SECOND DIVISION.—(B.)

1. DEFINE weight. How is force measured in Statics?

If a force act upon a body, what must be known concerning it that its effect may be wholly determined?

2. Assuming that the effect of a force to turn a lever round its fulcrum varies as the force when the arm is constant, and as the arm when the force is constant, shew that, when two forces balance on a lever, they are inversely proportional to their distances from the fulcrum.

Forces in the ratio of 3 : 2 and on opposite sides of the fulcrum balance each other, find the position of the fulcrum, the length of the lever being 10 inches.

3. Define Component forces. If the adjacent sides of a parallelogram represent two forces in magnitude and direction, then assuming that the diagonal passing through the intersection of these sides represents their resultant in direction, prove that it will represent it in magnitude.

If the two forces are each equal to 6 lbs., and their directions inclined at $\frac{2}{3}$ of a right angle, shew that their resultant equals $6\sqrt{3}$ lbs.

4. The weight (W) being on an inclined plane, and the force (P) acting parallel to the plane, there is equilibrium when

$$P : W :: \text{the height of the plane} : \text{its length}.$$

If the inclination of the plane be half a right angle, find P in terms of W.

5. In a system of pullies in which the same string passes round any number of pullies, and the parts of it between the pullies are parallel, there is equilibrium when $P : W :: 1 :$ the number of strings at the lower block.

6. Find the centre of gravity of a straight line.

A wire is bent so as to form three sides of a square, find its centre of gravity.

7. If a vessel, the bottom of which is horizontal and the sides vertical be filled with fluid, the pressure upon the bottom will be equal to the weight of the fluid.

If the sides incline inwards or outwards, how must the enunciation of this proposition be modified?

8. When a body of uniform density floats on a fluid the part immersed: the whole body :: the specific gravity of the body : the specific gravity of the fluid.

A triangular lamina of uniform thickness floats in a vertical position with its base horizontal and its sides half immersed in a fluid; compare its specific gravity with that of the fluid.

9. Air has weight.

If a body were floating on a fluid, with which the air was in contact, and the air were suddenly removed, would the body rise or sink in the fluid?

State your reasons.

10. Explain the action of the common syphon.

If the ends of the syphon were immersed in two fluids of the same kind and the air were removed, describe what would take place.

11. Describe the construction of the common pump and its operation.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

WEDNESDAY, *January* 9, 1856.   12½ to 3½.

SECOND DIVISION.—(A.)

1. A POUND of silver is coined into 66 shillings, of which 62 only are issued. If nineteen half-crowns and fifteen sixpences are melted into bullion, and sent to the Mint to be recoined, what sum will be reissued?

2. If a decimal system of coinage were adopted, and the tenth, hundredth, and thousandth parts of a pound sterling called respectively florins, cents, and mils, what sum would 4 florins, 7 cents, 5 mils represent?

3. Reduce £65. 12s. 6d. to the decimal of £125.

4. Prove that $(y - z)^3 + z^3 - y^3 = 3yz (z - y)$.

5. Solve the equations

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{11}{6}x + \frac{4}{3}y &= 38 \\ \frac{9}{8}x - \frac{2}{3}y &= \frac{3}{8}x + 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots (\alpha)$$

$$x^2 + 10x + 3 = 2x^2 - 5x + 53 \dots\dots\dots\dots (\beta)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x^2 + xy &= 15 \\ y^2 + xy &= 10 \end{aligned} \right\} \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots(\gamma)$$

6. If one watch loses and another gains at the rate of a minute a day, and they are both set at noon on Monday, what time will be indicated by the latter, when the former points to 10h. 49$\frac{1}{11}$min. P.M. on the following Saturday?

7. Find the squares of 1039681 and 328776; and divide the greater result by the less, to the first significant digit in the decimal places.

8. *A* sets off from *M* to go to *N* at the same time that *B* sets off from *N* to go to *M*. When they meet, *A* returns to *M*, and then goes back again to *N*, which he reaches at the same time that *B* reaches *M*. Compare their rates of going.

9. Solve the equation
$$(x + 11)^{\frac{1}{2}} + (x - 9)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 10.$$

10. In how many years will £1000 amount to £1123. 12*s.* at 6 per cent. compound interest? What would it amount to in 5 years at the same rate at simple interest?

11. Give the algebraical definition of proportion, and prove that if $a : b :: c : d$, and a is the greatest of the four quantities, d will be the least, and $a + d > b + c$.

12. Find the length of a solid whose thickness is one foot, breadth 18 inches, and solid content 3 cubic feet, 216 cubic inches.

13. Divide $x^4 + 64$ by $x^2 + 4x + 8$.

14. A person invests £1365 in the 3 per cents. at 91, he sells out £1000 stock when they have risen to 93$\frac{1}{2}$, and the remainder when they have fallen to 85. How much does he gain or lose by the transaction? If he invests the produce in 4$\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. at 102, what is the difference in his income?

SECOND DIVISION.—(B.)

1. A POUND of silver is coined into 66 shillings, of which 62 only are issued. What amount of silver coinage must be sent to the Mint, in order that 18 florins, 26 fourpenny-pieces, and 28 threepenny-pieces may be re-issued?

2. If a decimal system of coinage were adopted, and the tenth, hundredth, and thousandth parts of a pound sterling called respectively florins, cents, and mils, what sum would 5 florins, 2 cents, 5 mils represent?

3. Find the value of ·475 of £128.

4. Divide $a^4 + 4b^4$ by $a^2 - 2ab + 2b^2$.

5. Reduce to their simplest forms the expressions,

$$\frac{(p+q)^2 - p^2 - q^2}{2}; \qquad (x+2)(x+3) - (x+1)(x+4).$$

3

6. Solve the equations

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \dfrac{9}{4}x - \dfrac{3}{8}y = 21 \\[2mm] \dfrac{7}{5}x + \dfrac{3}{2}y = 3x - \dfrac{5}{2}y \end{array} \right\} \ \ldots\ldots (1)\cdot$$

$$(x-1)(x-2) = 2(x-3)(x-4) \ldots\ldots(2).$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x^2 - xy = 15 \\ y^2 - xy = 10 \end{array} \right\} \ \ldots\ldots(3).$$

7. At what time between the hours of 3 and 4 will the hands of a watch be at right angles to each other?

8. Find the squares of 7380481 and 1905632, and divide the greater result by the less, to the first significant digit in the decimal places.

9. Two persons set off to walk from different points in opposite directions along the line joining them; when they meet, the quicker turns back, and on arriving at the point from which he started, again sets off; they arrive simultaneously, each at the point from which the other started. At what point do they first meet?

10. Solve the equation

$$(x+9)^{\frac{1}{4}} + (x-7)^{\frac{1}{4}} = 8.$$

11. If the sum of £1200 be put out at 10 per cent. per annum compound interest, and interest paid half yearly, to what will it amount in a year and a half?

What would it amount to in 4 years at the same rate at simple interest?

12. Find the thickness of a solid whose length is 2 yards, breadth a yard and a half, and solid content 1 cub. yd., 6 cub. ft. and 1296 cub. in.

13. Give the algebraical definition of proportion and prove that if
$$a : b :: c : d \text{ then } a + b : a :: c + d : c.$$

14. What sum must a person invest in the 3 per cents. at 90, in order that by selling out £1000 stock, when they have risen to 93½, and the remainder when they have fallen to 84¼, he may gain £6. 5s. by the transaction? If he invest the produce in 4 per cents. at par, what will be the difference in his income?

THURSDAY, *January* 10, 1856.   9 to 12.

FIRST DIVISION.—(A.)

1. TWELVE rupees, three florins, and six half-crowns amount to £2. 8s. What is the value of a rupee?

2. The tenth, hundredth, and thousandth parts of a pound sterling being called florins, cents, and mils respectively, subtract 1 florin 4 cents

from 7 florins 1 cent 5 mils, and shew that eight times the difference equals £4. 12s.

3. State the rules for the multiplication and division of vulgar fractions. Multiply and divide $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{6}$ by $1 - \frac{1}{15}$. Find which result is the greater, and express their difference in its lowest terms.

4. What fraction of 10s. is 2s. 9d.? Reduce the result to a decimal.

5. What sum must be invested in the 3 per cents. at 92, in order to derive an income of £150 per annum? What will be the amount of stock?

6. Define present value. What sum will amount to £820. 16s. in $3\frac{1}{2}$ years at 4 per cent. simple interest?

7. The distance between two stations A and B is 65 miles. A train starts from A to go to B at the rate of 15 miles an hour, and is delayed 10 minutes on the way: another train starts from A two hours after the former at the rate of 25 miles an hour, find the interval between their times of arrival at B.

8. Remove the brackets from the expression,

$$3a - [b - \{a + (b - 3a)\}].$$

Find the value of $(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}+z)(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}-z)$, when $x=4$, $y=5$, $z=6$.

9. Reduce to their simplest forms the expressions

$$\frac{2y}{x^2-y^2} + \frac{1}{x+y} \text{ and } \frac{a^2+ab+b^2}{a^3-b^3} - \frac{a^2-ab+b^2}{a^3+b^3}.$$

10. Solve the equations:

(1) $$\frac{2x+3}{5} - \frac{4x-17}{10} = \frac{x}{5}$$

(2) $$\begin{aligned} 3x - 4y &= 2 \\ 7x - 10y &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

(3) $$\frac{x+1}{x-1} - \frac{x-2}{x+2} = \frac{9}{5}.$$

11. When is one quantity said to vary directly and when inversely as another? One horse takes 6 strides while another takes 5, but 7 strides of the latter horse are equal to 8 strides of the former; which is the swifter horse?

12. Divide $x^4 - xy^3 - x^3y + y^4$ by $x^2 + xy + y^2$, and extract the square root of the quotient.

13. The expense of carpeting a room 18 feet long was £7. 4s, but if the breadth of the room had been 4 feet less than it was, the expense would have been £5. 8s, what was the breadth of the room?

3—2.

14. A merchant has teas worth 4*s*. 6*d*. and 3*s*. 6*d*. per lb. respectively, which he mixes in the proportion of 2 lbs. of the former to 1 lb. of the latter and sells the mixture at 4*s*. 4*d*. per lb.; what does he gain or loss per cent ?

FIRST DIVISION.—(B.)

1. NINE rupees, six crown-pieces, and eleven threepenny-pieces amount to £2. 13*s*. What is the value of a rupee?

2. The tenth, hundredth, and thousandth parts of a pound sterling being called florins, cents, and mils respectively, subtract 5 florins 3 cents 5 mils from 9 florins 6 cents, and shew that eight times the difference equals £3. 8*s*.

3. State the rules for the multiplication and division of vulgar fractions. Multiply and divide $\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{5}$ by $1 - \frac{2}{7}$. Find which result is the greater, and reduce their difference to a decimal.

4. What fraction of 5*s*. is 2*s*. 3*d*.? Reduce the result to a decimal.

5. What sum must be invested in the 3 per cents. at 96, in order to derive an income of £120 per annum? What will be the amount of stock?

6. Define present value. Find the present value of £402. 12*s*. due 3 years hence, simple interest being at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

7. The distance between two stations A and B is 75 miles. A train starts from A to go to B at the rate of 20 miles an hour, and is delayed 6 minutes on the way; another train starts from A an hour after the former, at the rate of 24 miles an hour; find the interval between their times of arrival at B.

8. Prove that $a - (b - c) = a - b + c$, specifying the limitations to the values of a, b, c necessary to your proof.

Shew that $(a^2 + b^2)(c^2 + d^2) = (ac + bd)^2 + (ad - bc)^2$.

9. Reduce to their simplest forms the expressions,

$$\frac{2x}{x^2 - y^2} - \frac{1}{x + y}, \qquad \frac{a^2 + ab + b^2}{a^2 - b^3} + \frac{a^2 - ab + b^2}{a^3 + b^3}.$$

10. Solve the following equations:

(1) $\dfrac{3x-2}{4} - \dfrac{6x-5}{8} = \dfrac{5x}{16}$

(2) $\left. \begin{array}{l} 3x - \dfrac{y}{2} = 8 \\ 2x - 3y = 0 \end{array} \right\}$

(3) $\dfrac{2x+1}{2x-1} + \dfrac{3x-2}{3x+2} = \dfrac{13}{6}$.

11. When is one quantity said to vary directly, and when inversely as another?

One horse takes 5 strides while another takes 4, but 6 strides of the latter horse are equal to 7 strides of the former; which is the swifter horse?

12. Divide $x^4 + xy^3 + x^2y + y^4$ by $x^2 - xy + y^2$, and extract the square root of the quotient.

13. The expense of carpeting a room 20 feet long was £7. 10*s*, but if the breadth had been 3 feet less than it was, the expense would have been £6; what was the breadth of the room?

14. A merchant has teas worth 5*s*. and 3*s*. 6*d*. per lb. respectively, which he mixes in the proportion of 2 lbs. of the latter to one of the former. How much will he gain or lose per cent. by selling the mixture at 4*s*. 6*d*. per lb.?

JUVENAL. SATIRES X. XIII.

SATURDAY, *January* 12, 1856. 9 to 12.

FIRST DIVISION.—(A.)

1. TRANSLATE *into literal* ENGLISH PROSE, X. 56—107 :

Beginning, Quosdam præcipitat subjecta potentia magnæ...
Ending, Casus, et impulsæ præceps immane ruinæ.

Write a succinct life of Sejanus (with dates). What English poet has made Sejanus the subject of a piece? v. 74. *Nortia*. Where lies the point of introducing her? v. 77. *Ex quo* &c. What is the political change alluded to? What were the *Consules suffecti* under the empire? v. 84. *Ajax*. Explain the mythological allusion, and thence shew how the present passage must be understood. v. 100. *potestas*. Illustrate this use of the abstract word by corresponding instances in ancient and modern languages. v. 102. Cite a similar passage from Persius. What were the offices of the ædiles? What were the two kinds of ædiles?

2. Translate, XIII. 71—105 :

Beginning, Intercepta decem quereris sestertia fraude...
Ending, Ille crucem sceleris pretium tulit, hic diadema.

v. 71. What is the value of the *sestertius?* What of the *sestertium?* How much would *decies centena* be in English money? v. 79. *framea* : What language is this word? v. 82. *Herculeos arcus* : What was this? v. 97. *eget Anticyra* : Explain this, and illustrate the expression. Explain *briefly* the allusions in the words, Tarpeiaque, l. 78; Cirrhæi, l. 79; Ægæi, l. 81; nati, l. 84; Pharioque, l. 85; qui, l. 86; Ladas, l. 97; Archigene, l. 98; Pisææ, l. 99.

3. Quote Juvenal's description of the Canal of **Xerxes**. What have you to remark on the justice of his sneer? At whom was it aimed?

4. What are the usages of the future exact and perfect subjunctive in Latin? What have you to remark on the quantity of each? How can the Greeks express the future exact?

5. Give the perfects of *cado, cædo, occido, traho, frango, quæro;* and the nominative and genitive of the participle of *eo.*
Derive *induperator, prudens.*

FIRST DIVISION.—(B.)

1. TRANSLATE *into literal* ENGLISH PROSE, X. 7—32 :

Beginning, Evertere domos totas optantibus ipsis...
Ending, Mirandum est, unde ille oculis suffecerit humor.

v. 7. *Domus totas.* Give any example of this. v. 10. *Ille.* Give some account of him : when did he live? What remarkable events took place at Crotona in his time? v. 16. What were the grounds (real or pretended) of the proceedings against Longinus and Seneca? v. 28. *Sapientibus.* Who were they? By what Greek epithets were they known? State their views on Physics and the Universe. Point out a metrical license in a line of the above passage, and illustrate it by similar examples.

2. Translate, XIII. 13—70:
Beginning, Tu quamvis levium minimam exiguamque malorum...
Ending, Gurgitibus miris et lactis vortice torrens.

Determine the date of this satire. v. 28. Enumerate the ages of mankind, according to Hesiod. What other poets follow him, and how far? v. 31. Produce similar instances of this use of *fides.* v. 33. *bulla dignissime :* explain this distinctly. v. 62. *Tuscis libellis.* What were these? Explain *briefly* the mythological allusions in the words, Idæis, l. 41; Iliacus, uxor, l. 43; Liparæa, l. 45; Sicula, l. 50; rota, Furiæ, vulturis, l. 51. What are the significations of *quamvis,* and *dies* in Latin? Do their different senses affect other words in the sentence?

3. Quote Juvenal's account of Alexander's ambition and decease. When and where did Alexander die? Who succeeded him?

4. What are the principal usages of the subjunctive mood (and especially when joined with *qui*) in Latin? Compare the Greek and Latin use of this mood.

5. Give the genitive of *iter,* also the nominative plural, and the perfect of *sequor, suesco, nosco, jubeo, sono, soleo.* Derive *sinciput, consul.*

TUESDAY, *January* 22, 1856.   12½ to 3½.

SECOND DIVISION.—(A.)

1. TRANSLATE *into literal* ENGLISH PROSE, X. 114—167:

Beginning, Eloquium ac famam Demosthenis aut Ciceronis...

Ending, Ut pueris placeas et declamatio fias!

Give an account of the death of Demosthenes, and the date. What other Athenian patriot perished at the same time, and in what manner? Have you anything to criticize in Juvenal's remarks on Demosthenes? v. 122. Enumerate the principal poetical works of Cicero. v. 136. What triumphal arches were erected in Rome up to the time of Juvenal, of which we have any knowledge? v. 147. Write a *brief* life of Hannibal, with dates. By what route did he cross the Alps? Mention the different views taken by modern authors. v. 167. What information respecting the subjects and recitation of declamations do we obtain from Juvenal's works? What Greek and Roman declamations have come down to us? Point out and illustrate any metrical peculiarity in any of the above lines. Explain *briefly* the allusions in the words, Quinquatribus, l. 115; volveris, l. 126; theatri, l. 128; rhetora, l. 132; Suburra, l. 156; Bithyno, l. 162; Cannarum, l. 165; annulus, l. 166.

2. Translate, XIII. 180—216:

Beginning, At vindicta bonum vita jucundius ipsa,...

Ending, Cogitur in frontem, velut acri ducta Falerno.

v. 184. Give some account of Chrysippus. v. 186. *Senex.* Who is this? who were his accusers? Who have written memoirs of him? Illustrate *dulci Hymetto* from Horace. Where was Hymettus? v. 197. Who was Cædicius? v. 199. *Spartano.* Give his name. By what author is the history handed down to us? Discuss the various significations of *vindicta.*

3. Quote Juvenal's lines on Silius. When and under what circumstances did his death occur? How did also that of the wife of Claudius?

4. What Latin adjectives are joined with a genitive? what with an ablative? what with either?

5. Give the perfect of *hæreo, vinco, curro, concurro, patior, surgo.*

Give the genitive of *vas ;* also the nominative plural.

Derive *sollicitus, examen.*

SECOND DIVISION.—(B.)

1. TRANSLATE *into literal* ENGLISH PROSE, X. 33—55:

Beginning, Perpetuo risu pulmonem agitare solebat ...

Ending, Propter quæ fas est genua incerare deorum.

Explain carefully each of the terms in line 35. From what nation were they mostly derived? From whence does the later use of the *lectica* appear to have passed into Rome? How was it used in early Roman times? v. 60. *Vervecum in patria.* What was the native country of Democritus, and where was it situated? Give other instances of great men born in places proverbially stupid or insignificant, and any anecdotes thence arising. Mention a various reading in the last line, and translate accordingly: also illustrate the line from Homer. Derive *prudens*, and discuss its significations, giving examples.

2. Translate, XIII. 110—173:

    Beginning,   Mimum agit ille ...
    Ending, Nemo, ubi tota cohors pede non est altior uno.

v. 111. Catullus. Who was he? How does Juvenal name him elsewhere? v. 121. Give some account of (1) the Cynics and (2) Stoics. What is the origin of the name of each? Who is the founder of each sect? v. 122. Epicurum. Give a brief account of his life and his notions on Providence, ethics, and physics. What Epicurean writings have come down to us? Have any works of Epicurus himself survived? Explain *briefly* the allusions in the words, Stentora, l. 112; Gradivus, l. 113; Vagelli, l. 119; tunica, l. 122; simia, l. 156; tumidum, l. 162; Pygmæus, l. 168.

3. Quote Juvenal's lines on Marius, and give a short account of him (Marius). What great man was born at the same place not long after?

4. What different classes of verbs take the dative in Latin? To what general principle may most of the various cases be referred? What verbs take two datives?

5. Give the perfect of *nascor, gaudeo, vivo, vinco, differo, cogo,* and the genitive of *pecus,* also the plural nominative.
Derive *sestertius, pejero.*

PLATO. PROTAGORAS.

SATURDAY, *January* 12, 1856.   12½ to 3½.

SECOND DIVISION.—(A.)

1. GIVE a short account of the Sophists. Derive σοφιστής. By whom was the name first used in an offensive sense? In what estimation were the Sophists held (1) by Plato, (2) by Aristophanes?

2. What period does the life of Socrates comprise? Mention briefly some of the leading events in his life. What peculiarities especially distinguish him as a Philosopher?

3. Translate, III. (311 D—312 B):
Beginning, Παρὰ δὲ δὴ Πρωταγόραν νῦν ἀφικόμενοι, κ. τ. λ.
Ending, τοιαύτη μᾶλλον εἶναι ἡ παρὰ Πρωταγόρου μάθησις.

Explain clearly the use of the negatives in μὴ οὐ τοιαύτην. Derive δημιουργός and ἰδιώτης, and give their various meanings.

4. Translate, XV. (326 C—E):
Beginning, Καὶ ταῦτα ποιοῦσιν οἱ μάλιστα δυνάμενοι, κ. τ. λ.
Ending, ἀλλὰ πολὺ μᾶλλον, εἰ μὴ διδακτόν.

Shew how the superlatives πρωϊαίτατα, ὀψιαίτατα are formed. `
What were the chief branches of Athenian education?

5. Translate, XXIII. (337 A—C):
Beginning, Εἰπόντος δὲ αὐτοῦ ταῦτα, ὁ Πρόδικος, κ. τ. λ.
Ending, πολλοὶ πάνυ τῶν παρόντων ἀπεδέξαντο.

What characteristic of Prodicus is here ridiculed?
Write down the different senses of διὰ and παρὰ with various cases.
Parse νεῖμαι. What verbs supply the other tenses of εἶπον?

6. Translate, XXXIV. (349 D—350 A):
Beginning, Ἀλλ' ἐγώ σοι, ἔφη, λέγω, ὦ Σώκρατες, κ. τ. λ.
Ending, καὶ αὐτοὶ ἑαυτῶν, ἐπειδὰν μάθωσιν, ἢ πρὶν μαθεῖν.

Complete the argument of Socrates, and give the answer of Protagoras.

SECOND DIVISION.—(B.)

1. POINT out the difference between σοφός and σοφιστής. Give the names of the principal Sophists. How were they regarded (1) by Socrates, (2) by Aristotle? Assign the date to the age of the Sophists.

2. Of what philosophic theory was Protagoras the author? How did he express his religious opinions? What did he profess to teach?

3. Translate, IV. (312 B—E):
Beginning, Οἶσθα οὖν ὃ μέλλεις νῦν πράττειν, κ.τ.λ.
Ending, Μὰ Δί', ἔφη, οὐκέτι ἔχω σοι λέγειν.

Discuss the derivation here given of σοφίστης.
Explain the constructions τῶν τί σοφῶν, and τἆλλα οὕτως.

4. Translate, XIV. (324 D—325 B):
Beginning, Τούτου δὴ πέρι, ὦ Σώκρατες, κ.τ.λ.
Ending, σκέψαι ὡς θαυμασίως γίγνονται οἱ ἀγαθοί.

State the objection to which this is the answer.
What is the exact force of the middle verb διδάσκονται?

3—5

5. Translate, xxiv. (337 c—338 b):

Beginning, Μετὰ δὲ τὸν Πρόδικον Ἱππίας ὁ σοφὸς εἶπεν, κ.τ.λ.

Ending, ὑμῖν φυλάξει τὸ μέτριον μῆκος τῶν λόγων ἑκατέρου.

Explain the probable allusion in νόμος τύραννος, the phrase ἀποκρύ-
ψαντα γῆν, the construction ὡς ποιήσετε, and the difference between
ἀποφαίνειν and ἀποφαίνεσθαι. Parse εἰδέναι, ἐφεῖναι, and ἑλέσθαι.

6. Translate, xxxiii. (349 a—d):

Beginning, Πῶς οὖν οὐ σὲ χρῆν παρακαλεῖν ἐπὶ τὴν, κ.τ.λ.

Ending, εἰ τότε ἀποπειρώμενός μου ταῦτα ἔλεγες.

Distinguish between ὑπόλογον ποιεῖσθαί τινος and ὑπόλογον ποιεῖ-
σθαί τινα.

TUESDAY, *January* 22, 1856. 9 to 12.

FIRST DIVISION.—(A.)

1. STATE what you know of Protagoras, Prodicus, ánd Hippias. What
do you understand by " the profession of Protagoras "? Of what well-known
fable was Prodicus the author?

2. Describe briefly the method of Socrates' teaching. What is meant
by his " Irony "? Write a short account of his accusation and death, giving
the date B. C.

3. Translate, viii. (316 c—e):

Beginning, Ὀρθῶς, ἔφη, προμηθεῖ, ὦ Σώκρατες, κ. τ. λ.

Ending, ἐγὼ δὲ τούτοις ἅπασι κατὰ τοῦτο εἶναι οὐ ξυμφέρομαι
ἰόντα. What other reading is there?

What is the signification of μουσικὴ in Athenian education?

Illustrate the phrase κατὰ τοῦτο εἶναι.

4. Translate, xii. (323 a—c):

Beginning, Ἵνα δὲ μὴ οἴῃ ἀπατᾶσθαι ὡς τῷ ὄντι, κ.τ.λ.

Ending, ἀμωσγέπως μετέχειν αὐτῆς, ἢ μὴ εἶναι ἐν ἀνθρώποις.

5. Translate, xxvi. (339 c—340 a):

Beginning, Δοκεῖ οὖν σοι, ἔφη, ταῦτα ἐκείνοις κ. τ. λ.

Ending, τοῦ Ἀχιλλέως τὸν Σιμόεντα παρακαλεῖν, εἰπόντα·

φίλε κασίγνητε, σθένος ἀνέρος ἀμφότεροί περ
σχῶμεν.

Quote the passage from the poem of Simonides here referred to.

Explain σὸς πολίτης.

Parse πληγείς, ἐσκοτώθην, ἰλιγγίασα.

6. Translate, (xxxv. (351 B—D):

Beginning, Λέγεις δέ τινας, ἔφην, ὦ Πρωταγόρα, κ. τ. λ.

Ending, καὶ τρίτον ἃ οὐδέτερα, οὔτε κακὰ οὔτ' ἀγαθά.

ἔστι δὲ ἃ ἔστι. Write down the full construction. Point out the distinction in sense between ἀνιώμενος and ὀδυνώμενος.

FIRST DIVISION.—(B.)

1. Mention some of the various opinions held with regard to the character and teaching of the Sophists. What is the meaning of the term χρηματιστής applied to a Sophist? Give the date B. C. of the time of Socrates and the Sophists.

2. What is the question discussed in this dialogue? State some of the arguments used in it by Socrates and Protagoras. What other dialogues of Plato have reference to the Sophists?

3. Translate, VII. (314 E—315 B):

Beginning, 'Επειδὴ δὲ εἰσήλθομεν, κατελάβομεν, κ. τ. λ.

Ending, περιιόντες ἀεὶ εἰς τὸ ὄπισθεν καθίσταντο κάλλιστα.

Explain the terms πρόθυρον, πρόστωον, ταμιεῖον.

Illustrate the phrase ἐκ τοῦ ἐπὶ θάτερα.

What is the force of the optative ἀναστρέφοι?

Καὶ μὲν δὴ καὶ Τάνταλόν γε εἰσεῖδον.

To whom is this expression applied, and how is he described?

4. Translate, XXVI. (340 A—D):

Beginning, 'Ατὰρ καὶ ἐγὼ σὲ παρακαλῶ, μὴ ἡμῖν, κ. τ. λ.

Ending, ἤπειτα πέλειν, χαλεπήν περ ἐοῦσαν, ἐκτῆσθαι.

Quote the passage from Simonides here discussed.

Explain the meaning of μουσική.

What other reading is there for τὸ ἔμμεναι?

Parse ἐκπέρσῃ, προαπόφηναι, ἐκτῆσθαι.

Quote the complete lines from Hesiod.

5. Translate, XIX. (331 C—E):

Beginning, Οὐ πάνυ μοι δοκεῖ, ἔφη, ὦ Σώκρατες, κ. τ. λ.

Ending, τόδε δὲ ἄλλο ὦν ἔλεγες ἐπισκεψώμεθα.

6. Translate, XXXVI. (353 C—E):

Beginning, Πάλιν τοίνυν, ἔφην ἐγώ, εἰ ἔροιντο ἡμᾶς, κ. τ. λ.

Ending, ὁμολογοῖεν ἂν ὡς ἐγῷμαι. Συνέφη ὁ Πρωταγόρας.

Give the conclusion of this argument of Socrates. Explain the phrase ἄλλο τι, and give the different interpretations of ὅτι μαθόντα.

PALEY AND ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

SATURDAY, *January* 19, 1856.   9 to 12.

FIRST DIVISION.—(A.)

1. How does Paley define Moral Philosophy? What are the three rules of life by which men are in general governed? State the principal defects which exist in all systems of human laws.

2. "Right and obligation are reciprocal," explain this. Distinguish between perfect and imperfect rights, and give examples of each. What objections does Paley make to the term "imperfect" rights?

3. In what sense does Paley decide that promises and contracts ought to be interpreted? Give his reasons. Explain how it is that what the parties ought to do, and what a judge would award, may be very different.

4. Mention the principal heads under which the duties of parents to their children may be ranged, and shew the truth of Paley's assertion, that a parent cannot "excuse an officious disposition of his fortune by alleging that every man may do what he will with his own."

5. Enumerate the Apostolic Fathers. Give a short account of Irenæus. With which of the Apostolic Fathers was he acquainted, and what was his conduct with respect to the Paschal Controversy?

6. State the distinguishing tenets of the Nazarenes, the Ebionites, and Nicolaitans. In what terms are these last referred to in the New Testament?

7. To what schisms did the defections of many of the Christians during the Decian persecution give rise? Give a short account of Cyprian and of his conduct in this matter.

8. Enumerate some of the sources from which we derive a knowledge of the early history of the Christian Church. Quote the substance of passages from heathen writers which confirm the accounts of the severity of the persecutions which the Christians endured.

9. What was the origin of Lay Impropriations? How did they indirectly assist the cause of the Reformation both in the time of Queen Mary and of the Commonwealth?

10. Give a short sketch of the life of Cranmer. In what respects did his opinions as a reformer differ from those of Wickliffe?

11. Mention instances which shew the low state of learning among the clergy at the time of the Reformation and shortly after it. How may we account for this? Mention some of the evils arising from it.

12. What were the chief works relating to the Reformation published by authority during the reign of Henry VIII? In what way was he committed as to his opinions on the chief doctrines of the Church of Rome, and who were his advisers?

FIRST DIVISION.—(B.)

1. GIVE Paley's definition of virtue. Which does he call the four cardinal virtues? Shew that when one line of conduct is doubtful and another is safe, we are bound to take the safe side.

2. " Whatever is expedient is right." In what sense is the term "expedient" here used? Guard against misconceptions, and give examples. Hence explain the maxim, " We must not do evil that good may come."

3. State the several cases in which Paley decides that promises are not binding. Are they binding when extorted by violence? Give reasons for and against.

4. Shew that it is our duty to relieve the poor. What three kinds of charity does Paley mention? Which of these does he consider the best, and for what reasons?

5. Give a short account of the siege of Jerusalem. To what author are we indebted for a knowledge of the chief incidents attending it? State the course which the Christians adopted at the beginning of the siege, and their reason for doing so.

6. Name some of the presidents of the Catechetical School of Alexandria. Give a brief account of Origen and of his method of interpreting the Scriptures. ·

7. Give the origin and some of the particulars of the persecution of the Christians under Nero. Mention the names of some of the more eminent martyrs during the reigns of Trajan and Marcus Aurelius respectively.

8. What were the distinguishing tenets of Montanus? Who was his most noted follower?

9. Distinguish between the English and British Churches, and mention the supposed founders of each? State the custom of the British Church with respect to keeping Easter? What would you hence infer as to its origin?

10. Mention some of the reasons which induced Henry VIII. to suppress the monasteries. How did Cromwell and Cranmer differ in opinion as to the use to which the proceeds should be applied?

11. Who were the principal martyrs during the reign of Queen Mary? Give a brief account of Latimer. What were the peculiar circumstances which rendered the publication of the Homilies necessary?

12. From what sources did our Reformers draw their chief materials when compiling the Book of Common Prayer? Mention the differences between the first and second books of Edward VI. and give the date of the last revision.

MONDAY, *January* 21, 1856.   12½ to 3½.

SECOND DIVISION.—(A.)

1. IN what does human happiness consist? Distinguish between the two kinds of hope, and give Paley's judgment with respect to them. Hence shew the advantages which a man possesses, even in this life, who is earnest in his pursuit of eternal happiness.

2. Distinguish between natural and adventitious rights. How are adventitious rights created? How does it happen that a person may have a right to a thing and yet have no right to use means to obtain it?

3. Shew that a lie is a breach of promise. Explain how it is, that a man may say what is true and yet tell a lie. Give some of Paley's instances of falsehood which are not lies.

4. Mention circumstances which may justify a Christian in an appeal to the law. What are the motives which should influence a prosecutor in a criminal trial?

5. Give an account of the persecutions which the Apostles and Disciples endured from Herod and the rulers of the Jews.
Who was the first bishop of Jerusalem, and what were the circumstances of his death?

6. What were the opinions of the Gnostics on the origin of evil and the personality of our Saviour? Give a brief account of Simon Magus.

7. Explain the differences in the observance of Easter which gave rise to the Paschal Controversy. How was it finally decided? What was the conduct of Victor Bishop of Rome in this controversy?

8. Give a short account of Arius and of the heresy which bears his name. By whom was the council of Nice convened? What was the decision of the council with respect to the Arian Controversy.

9. What work of Erasmus was used in the English Church? Mention any considerations which may have led to its adoption. What restrictions were imposed upon the study of the Bible during the reign of Henry VIII?

10. State the provisions of the Act of the Six Articles. What were the punishments incurred by those who opposed it?

11. Give a short account of the steps taken to suppress the Reformation during the reign of Queen Mary. Mention facts which shew her sincere attachment to the Church of Rome. Who were her principal advisers?

12. How did the invention of printing forward the cause of the Reformation? By whom was our authorized version of the Bible made? On what former translations was it founded?

SECOND DIVISION.—(B.)

1.   SHEW that the word " happy" is a relative term.   In what does Paley say that human happiness does not consist?   Give reasons why it does not consist in the pleasures of sense.

2.   What does Paley understand by the expression "a man is *obliged* to keep his word?"   How does Paley distinguish between prudence and duty?

3.   Mention some of the advantages which arise from the institution of property.   Why would it be inexpedient to have property in common, each person contributing to the common stock?   What is the foundation of the right of property in land?

4.   How does Paley shew that it is lawful to take an oath in a court of justice?   Are there any circumstances in which a witness is justified in omitting part of the truth?

5.   Explain the constitution of the Early Christian Church as far as we can gather it from the New Testament.   Who were the first bishops of Crete and Ephesus?

6.   Give a short account of Justin Martyr.   To which emperors were his Apologies addressed?

7.   How were the first germs of arrogance in the bishops of Rome manifested in the controversies on the time of keeping Easter and the baptism of heretics?   How were these pretensions met?

8.   When and under what circumstances was the conversion of Constantine said to have taken place?   What was his conduct towards Arius and his followers?   What were the chief questions debated at the council of Nice?

9.   State some of the circumstances which contributed to bring on the Reformation in England.   What was the abuse which first roused Luther's indignation?

10.   Give some account of Rowland Taylor?   What part did the Eastern counties take at the death of Edward VI, and what promise did they receive?

11.   What was the conduct of Henry VIII. and Mary as regards the tenths and firstfruits?   State the purpose to which they are now applied?

12.   What part of our present Prayer Book was first published?   How did Edward VI's second Prayer Book differ from that now in use?   What were the objects of the Hampton Court and Savoy Conferences?   What publication of importance do we owe to the first?

ACTS OF THE APOSTLES, I—XIV. AND SECOND EPISTLE TO THE CORINTHIANS.

SATURDAY, *January* 19, 1856.   12½ to 3½.

SECOND DIVISION.—(A.)

I. TRANSLATE, Acts iii. 13—16:

Beginning, Ὁ Θεὸς Ἀβραὰμ καὶ Ἰσαὰκ καὶ Ἰακώβ, κ.τ.λ.

Ending, τὴν ὁλοκληρίαν ταύτην ἀπέναντι πάντων ὑμῶν.

Mention the leading facts of Pilate's history. What is said to have been his end? When did Judæa become a Roman province? By what Latin name was the chief magistrate designated? To whom does τοῦτον refer? Derive ὁλοκληρίαν.

II. Translate, Acts xi. 22—29 :

Beginning, Ἠκούσθη δὲ ὁ λόγος εἰς τὰ ὦτα, κ.τ.λ.

Ending, τοῖς κατοικοῦσιν ἐν τῇ Ἰουδαίᾳ ἀδελφοῖς.

Describe the positions of Tarsus and Antioch. Was there any other Antioch, and where? Of what tribe and country was Barnabas? On what authority is he styled an Apostle? By what titles were the early Christians designated by themselves or others? State the different usages of the verb χρηματίζειν.

III. Translate, Acts xii. 11—17:

Beginning, Καὶ ὁ Πέτρος γενόμενος ἐν ἑαυτῷ εἶπε, κ.τ.λ.

Ending, καὶ ἐξελθὼν ἐπορεύθη εἰς ἕτερον τόπον.

What Herod was this, and how related to the great Herod? What other James is mentioned in Scripture, and how have they been subsequently distinguished from each other? Parse συνηθροισμένοι, εἰσδραμοῦσα.

IV. Translate, 2 Cor. i. 12—17 :

Beginning, Ἡ γὰρ καύχησις ἡμῶν αὕτη ἐστὶ, κ.τ.λ.

Ending, ἵνα ᾖ παρ' ἐμοὶ τὸ ναὶ ναὶ, καὶ τὸ οὐ οὔ ;

State briefly the arguments for and against the supposition that St Paul had visited Corinth more than once, before he sent this Epistle. Distinguish between ἀναγινώσκω and ἐπιγινώσκω. Explain δευτέραν χάριν, and the phrase ἵνα ᾖ τὸ ναὶ ναί.

V. Translate, 2 Cor. viii. 10—15:

Beginning, Καὶ γνώμην ἐν τούτῳ δίδωμι· κ.τ.λ.

Ending, καὶ ὁ τὸ ὀλίγον, οὐκ ἠλαττόνησε.

What directions did the Apostle give in his first Epistle on this matter? Ὁ τὸ πολὺ... Where is this written, and in what connection? Derive πέρυσι.

VI. Translate, 2 Cor. xii. 10—13 :

Beginning, Διὸ εὐδοκῶ ἐν ἀσθενείαις, ἐν ὕβρεσιν, κ. τ. λ.

Ending, χαρίσασθέ μοι τὴν ἀδικίαν ταύτην.

Οὐ κατενάρκησα ὑμῶν. How far does this coincide with the account given in the Acts of the Apostles? Derive and explain κατενάρκησα.

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SECOND DIVISION.—(B.)

I. TRANSLATE, Acts v. 35—39 :

Beginning, Εἶπέ τε πρὸς αὐτούς, Ἄνδρες Ἰσραηλῖται, κ. τ. λ.

Ending, μήποτε καὶ θεομάχοι εὑρεθῆτε.

By whom, and upon what occasion, was this address delivered? What is known of the speaker? What is the ἀπογραφή here mentioned? What is recorded of a certain Theudas by Josephus, and why is he not the same as the one spoken of above?

II. Translate, Acts ix. 23—29 :

Beginning, Ὡς δὲ ἐπληροῦντο ἡμέραι ἱκαναί, κ. τ. λ.

Ending, οἱ δὲ ἐπεχείρουν αὐτὸν ἀνελεῖν.

Describe the origin and education of St Paul previous to his conversion. In what country is Damascus? When is it first mentioned in history? What is known of the prince under whose government it now was, or any member of his family? Who were the Ἑλληνισταί? Do they differ from the Ἑλληνες?

III. Translate, Acts xiii. 25—31 :

Beginning, Ὡς δὲ ἐπλήρου ὁ Ἰωάννης τὸν δρόμον, κ.τ.λ.

Ending, οἵτινές εἰσι μάρτυρες αὐτοῦ πρὸς τὸν λαόν.

Who are to be understood by οἱ φοβούμενοι τὸν Θεόν? What led to the practice of reading the prophets in the synagogues? Shew that it prevailed in our Saviour's time. Parse ἐπλήρου, ὤφθη.

IV. Translate, 2 Cor. ii. 1—7 :

Beginning, Ἔκρινα δὲ ἐμαυτῷ τοῦτο, τὸ μὴ πάλιν ἐλθεῖν, κ.τ.λ.

Ending, μήπως τῇ περισσοτέρᾳ λύπῃ καταποθῇ ὁ τοιοῦτος.

State briefly the arguments for and against the supposition that St Paul had written more than once to the Corinthians, before he sent this Epistle. What do you understand by ἡ ἐπιτιμία? To whom does ὁ τοιοῦτος refer?

V. Translate, 2 Cor. vi. 11—16 :

Beginning, Τὸ στόμα ἡμῶν ἀνέῳγε πρὸς ὑμᾶς, κ. τ. λ.

Ending, καὶ ἔσομαι αὐτῶν Θεός, καὶ αὐτοὶ ἔσονταί μοι λαός.

Where is the above quotation found? Derive and explain στενοχωρεῖσθε, ἑτεροζυγοῦντες, ἀντιμισθίαν. In what senses is κοινωνία used in the New Testament?

VI. Translate, 2 Cor. x. 8—12:

Beginning, 'Εάν τε γὰρ καὶ περισσότερόν τι, κ. τ. λ.

Ending, καὶ συγκρίνοντες ἑαυτοὺς ἑαυτοῖς, οὐ συνιοῦσιν.

'Η δὲ παρουσία τοῦ σώματος ἀσθενής. To what circumstance does St Paul probably allude? What appear to have been the parties into which the Corinthian Church was at this time divided? Distinguish between ἐγκρῖναι and συγκρῖναι.

MONDAY, *January* 21, 1856.   9—12.

FIRST DIVISION.—(A.)

1. TRANSLATE, Acts i. 18—22:

Beginning, Οὗτος μὲν οὖν ἐκτήσατο χωρίον, κ. τ. λ.

Ending, αὐτοῦ γενέσθαι σὺν ἡμῖν ἕνα τούτων.

What is the account given by St Matthew of the death of Judas? How is it reconciled with this? Why was he called Iscariot? Βίβλῳ ψαλμῶν. Was this title confined by the Jews to the Book commonly denominated 'the Psalms'? What division of the Canonical Books of the Old Testament was adopted by the Jews? Parse ἐξεχύθη.

2. Translate, Acts vii. 41—45:

Beginning, Καὶ ἐμοσχοποίησαν ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις, κ. τ. λ.

Ending, ἕως τῶν ἡμερῶν Δαβίδ.

From what Prophet is the above citation made? Shew where it differs from the Septuagint Version. What is known of the worship of Moloch and Remphan? Give the dates of the entrance of the Israelites into Canaan, and the building of the first and second temples at Jerusalem.

3. Translate, Acts xiii. 5—12:

Beginning, Καὶ γενόμενοι ἐν Σαλαμῖνι, κ. τ. λ.

Ending, ἐκπλησσόμενος ἐπὶ τῇ διδαχῇ τοῦ Κυρίου.

Describe the positions of the places mentioned above. Give the original meaning of the word μάγος, and account for the sense in which it is here used. What Roman title does ἀνθύπατος express? Shew the appropriateness of its use in this passage.

4. Translate, 2 Cor. ii. 9—16:

Beginning, Εἰς τοῦτο γὰρ καὶ ἔγραψα, κ. τ. λ.

Ending, καὶ πρὸς ταῦτα τίς ἱκανός;

By whom was the Church at Corinth founded? Give a short account of its history during the first century. How many journeys of St Paul into Macedonia are mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles? To whom does αὐτοῖς refer? Χριστοῦ εὐωδία. Explain this metaphor.

5. Translate, 2 Cor. ix. 10—14:

Beginning, 'Ο δὲ ἐπιχορηγῶν σπέρμα τῷ σπείροντι, κ. τ. λ.

Ending, ὑπερβάλλουσαν χάριν τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐφ' ὑμῖν.

Derive ἐπιχορηγῶν, λειτουργίας. What was the διακονία here referred to? What is the meaning of δικαιοσύνης as used in this passage? In what other senses is it used by St Paul?

6. Translate, 2 Cor. xi. 1—6:

Beginning, Ὄφελον ἀνείχεσθέ μου μικρὸν τῇ ἀφροσύνῃ· κ.τ.λ.

Ending, ἀλλ' ἐν παντὶ φανερωθέντες ἐν πᾶσιν εἰς ὑμᾶς.

What mode did the false teachers adopt of depreciating St Paul's character? What do you understand by τῶν ὑπὲρ λίαν ἀποστόλων? Distinguish between ἁρμόζω and ἁρμόζομαι.

FIRST DIVISION.—(B.)

1. TRANSLATE, Acts iii. 19—25:

Beginning, Μετανοήσατε οὖν καὶ ἐπιστρέψατε, κ. τ. λ.

Ending, ἐνευλογηθήσονται πᾶσαι αἱ πατριαὶ τῆς γῆς.

How may the phrase, καιροὶ ἀναψύξεως, be explained? What do you understand by οἱ υἱοὶ τῶν προφητῶν? Distinguish between πατριαὶ and ἔθνη. Mention in order the various promises which God made unto Abraham.

2. Translate, Acts vii. 13—20:

Beginning, Καὶ ἐν τῷ δευτέρῳ ἀνεγνωρίσθη Ἰωσὴφ, κ. τ. λ.

Ending, τρεῖς ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ τοῦ πατρὸς αὐτοῦ.

Point out and explain any difficulties connected with the above passage, when compared with the account given in the Pentateuch. Who were the parents of Moses? Give the date of his birth, also of the settling in Egypt and the Exodus. Explain ἀστεῖος τῷ Θεῷ.

3. Translate, Acts xiii. 18—24:

Beginning, Καὶ ὡς τεσσαρακονταετῆ χρόνον, κ. τ. λ.

Ending, βάπτισμα μετανοίας παντὶ τῷ λαῷ Ἰσραήλ.

Derive ἐτροποφόρησεν. What other reading is there, and how would it affect the sense? Ἔθνη ἑπτά. Enumerate them. Quote the prophecies relating to John the Baptist, and state by whom he was typified.

4. Translate, 2 Cor. i. 6—11:

Beginning, Εἴτε δὲ θλιβόμεθα, ὑπὲρ τῆς ὑμῶν, κ. τ. λ.

Ending, χάρισμα διὰ πολλῶν εὐχαριστηθῇ ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν.

Where was the Second Epistle to the Corinthians written, and in what year? How is this ascertained? Τῆς θλίψεως...ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ. What do we find recorded in the Acts of the Apostles of this period of St Paul's life? With what restriction is the word Asia used?

5. Translate, 2 Cor. iii. 12—17:

Beginning, Ἔχοντες οὖν τοιαύτην ἐλπίδα, κ. τ. λ.

Ending, οὗ δὲ τὸ πνεῦμα Κυρίου, ἐκεῖ ἐλευθερία.

In what relation did the Law of Moses stand to the Gospel of Christ?
To what event in the history of the Israelites does the Apostle here allude?
To what do you refer ἐπιστρέψῃ? State your reasons. Ὁ δὲ Κύριος τὸ
Πνεῦμά ἐστιν. How do you understand these words? Parse ἐπωρώθη.

6. Translate, 2 Cor. xii. 6—9 :
    Beginning, 'Ἐὰν γὰρ θελήσω καυχήσασθαι, κ. τ. λ.
    Ending, ἵνα ἐπισκηνώσῃ ἐπ' ἐμὲ ἡ δύναμις τοῦ Χριστοῦ.

What different interpretations have been given of the phrase σκόλοψ
τῇ σαρκί? Quote instances in which similar power has been assigned to
Satan. Give the meaning of the word Satan.

Craven Scholarship.

Examiners :

PROF. JEREMIE, D.D. *Trinity College.*
PROF. ABDY, LL.D. *Trinity Hall.*
PROF. BOND, M.D. *Corpus Christi College.*
PROF. JARRETT, M.A. *St Catharine's College.*
REV. W. H. BATESON, B.D. *Public Orator, St John's College.*

TRANSLATE *into* LATIN PROSE :

When the inordinate hopes of youth, which provoke their own disappointment, have been sobered down by longer experience and more extended views ;—when the keen contentions and eager rivalries which employed our riper years have expired or been abandoned ;—when we have seen, year after year, the objects of our fiercest hostility and of our fondest affections lie down together in the hallowed peace of the grave ;—when ordinary pleasures and amusements begin to be insipid, and the gay derision which seasoned them to appear flat and importunate ;—when we reflect how often we have mourned and been comforted, what opposite opinions we have successively maintained and abandoned, to what inconsistent habits we have gradually been formed, and how frequently the objects of our pride have proved the sources of our shame, we are naturally led to recur to the days of our childhood, and to retrace the whole of our career, and that of our contemporaries, with feelings of far greater humility and indulgence than those by which it had been accompanied ; to think all vain but affection and honour, the simplest and cheapest pleasures the truest and most precious, and generosity of sentiment the only mental superiority which ought either to be wished for or admitted.

JEFFREY.

TRANSLATE *into* GREEK IAMBICS :

Oh hear me, look upon me, how my heart
After long desolation now unfolds
Unto this new delight, to kiss thy head,
Thou dearest, dearest one of all on earth !

> To clasp thee with my arms, which were but thrown
> On the void winds before! Oh give me way,
> Give my soul's rapture way! The eternal fount
> Leaps not more brightly forth from cliff to cliff
> Of high Parnassus, down the golden vale,
> Than the strong joy bursts gushing from my heart,
> And swells around me to a flood of bliss,
> Orestes! oh my Brother!
>
> MRS HEMANS. *From the Iphigenia of Goëthe.*

SUBJECT *for* LATIN ESSAY.

VIS Electrica ad nuntios perferendos accommodata quosnam fructus
mortalibus vel tulerit vel latura sit.

TRANSLATE:

Beginning, Intelligo, judices, in caussa aperta minimeque dubia...
Ending, prætoriam sententiam et prætextam togam consequuntur.
CICERO *pro Balbo*, c. 25.

Beginning, Idus tum Maiæ sollemnes ineundis magistratibus ...
Ending, decemviratu possessum semel obtinerent imperium.
LIV. Lib. III. c. 36.

Beginning, His Nero, haudquaquam pœnitentia flagitii, conjugem...
Ending, Neronis fore Octaviam, illi maritum daturos.
TACIT. *Ann.* XIV. c. 60.

Beginning, Sciamus autem, si de nostro facto quæratur, unum...
Ending, invisus sit, sciat, suspicione subjecti petitoris non carebit.
QUINCTILIAN. Lib. IV. Cap. 2.

TRANSLATE, adding brief explanatory notes where necessary:

Beginning,   Ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ μνηστῆρας ἀφίκετο δῖα γυναικῶν, κ.τ.λ.
Ending,   ἀλλ' Ὀδυσεὺς κατέρυκε καὶ ἔσχεθεν ἱεμένους περ.
HOMER, *Odys.* XVI. 414.

Beginning,   Μυρίαι δ' ἔργων καλῶν τέτμηνθ' ἑκατόμπεδοι, κ. τ. λ.
Ending,   αὔδασε τοιοῦτόν γ' ἔπος.
PINDAR, *Isthm.* v. 22.

Beginning,   ΦΕ. Ταῦτ' ἔμαθες τὰ δεξιὰ, κ. τ. λ.

Ending,   καίτοι ταλάντου γ' αὖτ' ἔμαθεν Ὑπέρβολος.

<div align="right">ARISTOPH. <i>Nub.</i> 852.</div>

Beginning,   Δοκεῖς κακουργεῖν Ἄργος οὐ θάπτων νεκρούς; κ. τ. λ.

Ending,   ἢ δῆλα τἀνθένδ'· εἶμι καὶ θάψω βίᾳ.

<div align="right">EURIPIDES, <i>Suppl.</i> 537.</div>

Beginning, Τήναν τὰν λαύραν, τόθι ταὶ δρύες, αἰπόλε, κάμψας, κ.τ.λ.

Ending,   Σακίταν. νεύοι δ' εὐμενέως ὁ θεός.

<div align="right">THEOCRIT. <i>Epigr.</i> 4.</div>

TRANSLATE :

Beginning,   Καὶ παρελθὼν αὐτοῖς Ἑρμοκράτης ὁ Ἕρμωνος, κ. τ. λ.

Ending,   τἆλλα κατὰ κόσμον καὶ ἀπροφασίστως παρασκευασθῆναι.

<div align="right">THUCYD. VI. 72.</div>

Beginning,   ΞΕ. Τὰ μὲν πλούτου καὶ δυνάμεων ἐν τοῖς, κ.τ.λ.

Ending,   ΝΕ. ΣΩ. Πῶς γὰρ οὔ;

<div align="right">PLAT. <i>Politic.</i> ad finem.</div>

Beginning,   Ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἧκον εἰς τὸ πίνειν, εἰσάγει τινὰ, κ. τ. λ.

Ending,   καὶ κατὰ Θετταλίαν πολὺς λόγος καὶ πανταχοῦ.

<div align="right">DEMOSTH. <i>De falsa Legat.</i> p. 402, Reiske.</div>

TRANSLATE, adding such brief notes as are requisite :

Beginning,   Quod superest, æs, atque aurum, ferrumque repertum'st,...

Ending,   Atque lacunarum fuerant vestigia cuique.

<div align="right">LUCRETIUS, v. 1240—1260.</div>

Beginning,   Sulpicia est tibi culta tuis, Mars magne, Calendis;...

Ending,   Dignior est vestro nulla puella choro.

<div align="right">TIBULLUS, IV. ii. <i>Ad Martem.</i></div>

Beginning,   Quæ cura Patrum, quæve Quiritium,...

Ending,   Mittere equum medios per ignes.

<div align="right">HORACE, <i>Odes,</i> IV. xiv. 1—24.</div>

Beginning,   Hæc illi veteres præcepta minoribus: at nunc...

Ending,   Hoc discunt omnes ante alpha et beta puellæ.

<div align="right">JUVENAL, XIV. 189—209.</div>

Beginning,   Si vero, quoniam casus apibus quoque nostros...

Ending,   Cecropiumque thymum, et grave olentia centaurea.

<div align="right">VIRGIL, <i>Georgics,</i> IV. 251—270.</div>

For LATIN LYRICS :

HERRICK.

MY dearest love, since thou wilt go,
    And leave me here behind thee;
For love or pity, let me know
    The place where I may find thee.

AMARYLLIS.

In country meadows, pearl'd with dew,
    And set about with lilies;
There filling *maunds with cowslips, you
    May find your Amaryllis.

HERRICK.

What have the meads to do with thee,
    Or with thy youthful hours?
Live thou at court, where thou may'st be
    The queen of men, not flowers.

Let country wenches make 'em fine
    With posies; since 'tis fitter
For thee with richest gems to shine,
    And like the stars to glitter.

AMARYLLIS.

You set too high a rate upon
    A shepherdess so homely.
HER. Believe it, dearest, there's not one
    I' the court that's half so comely.

I prithee stay.—AM. I must away.
    HER. Let's kiss first, then we'll sever;
BOTH. And, though we bid adieu to-day,
    We shall not part for ever.

                                    HERRICK.

————————————

For LATIN ELEGIACS :

AWAY; let nought to love displeasing,
    My Winifreda, move your care;
Let nought delay the heavenly blessing,
    Nor squeamish pride, nor gloomy fear.

What tho' no grants of royal donors
    With pompous titles grace our blood;
We'll shine in more substantial honors,
    And to be noble we'll be good.

* Baskets.

Our name, while virtue thus we tender,
  Will sweetly sound where-e'er 'tis spoke:
And all the great ones, they shall wonder
  How they respect such little folk.

What though from fortune's lavish bounty
  No mighty treasures we possess;
We'll find within our pittance plenty,
  And be content without excess.

Still shall each returning season
  Sufficient for our wishes give;
For we will live a life of reason,
  And that's the only life to live.

Through youth and age in love excelling,
  We'll hand in hand together tread;
Sweet smiling peace shall crown our dwelling,
  And babes, sweet-smiling babes, our bed.

                              PERCY'S *Reliques*.

To be translated into GREEK PROSE :

THERE were two very powerful tyrants engaged in a perpetual war against each other: the name of the first was luxury, and of the second avarice. The aim of each of them was no less than universal monarchy over the hearts of mankind. Luxury had many generals under him, who did him great service, as pleasure, mirth, pomp, and fashion. Avarice was likewise very strong in his officers, being faithfully served by hunger, industry, care, and watchfulness: he had likewise a privy-counsellor who was always at his elbow, and whispering something or other in his ear: the name of this privy-counsellor was poverty. As avarice conducted himself by the counsels of poverty, his antagonist was entirely guided by the dictates and advice of plenty, who was his first counsellor and minister of state, that concerted all his measures for him, and never departed out of his sight. While these two great rivals were thus contending for empire, their conquests were very various. Luxury got possession of one heart, and avarice of another. The father of a family would often range himself under the banners of avarice, and the son under those of luxury. The wife and husband would often declare themselves on the two different parties; nay, the same person would very often side with one in his youth, and revolt to the other in his old age. Indeed, the wise men of the world stood neuter: but, alas! their numbers were not considerable. At length, when these two potentates had wearied themselves with waging war upon one another, they agreed upon an interview, at which neither of their counsellors was to be present. It is said that luxury began the parley, and after

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having represented the endless state of war in which they were engaged, told his enemy, with a frankness of heart which is natural to him, that he believed they two should be very good friends, were it not for the instigations of poverty, that pernicious counsellor, who made an ill use of his ear, and filled him with groundless apprehensions and prejudices.   To this avarice replied, that he looked upon plenty (the first minister of his antagonist) to be a much more destructive counsellor than poverty, for that he was perpetually suggesting pleasures, banishing all the necessary cautions against want, and consequently undermining those principles on which the government of avarice was founded.   At last, in order to an accommodation, they agreed upon this preliminary; that each of them should immediately dismiss his privy-counsellor.   When things were thus far adjusted towards a peace, all other differences were soon accommodated, insomuch, that for the future they resolved to live as good friends and confederates, and to share between them whatever conquests were made on either side. For this reason, we now find luxury and avarice taking possession of the same heart, and dividing the same person between them.   To which I shall only add, that since the discarding of the counsellors above mentioned, avarice supplies luxury in the room of plenty, as luxury prompts avarice in the place of poverty.

SUBJECT *for* LATIN HEXAMETERS:

KARS, oppugnatoribus fortiter depulsis, tandem, omni auxilii spe omissâ, se hostibus dedit.

Moral Sciences Tripos.

February, 1856.

Examiners:

PROF. ABDY, LL.D. *Trinity Hall.*
SIR JAMES STEPHEN, LL.D. *Trinity Hall.*
PROF. PRYME, M.A. *Trinity College.*
PROF. AMOS, M.A. *Downing College.*
PROF. GROTE, M.A. *Trinity College.*
REV. H. R. LUARD, M.A. *Trinity College.*

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

SPECIAL SUBJECTS: PLATO. *Gorgias, Rep.* b. 6.
ARISTOTLE. *Nicomachean Ethics,* b. 2.
GROTIUS. *De Jure Belli,* b. 1.
Dr S. Clarke as a Moralist.
S. T. Coleridge as a Moralist.

1. GIVE an idea of the way in which the moral and political views in Plato's Republic are related to each other.

2. Describe what it is in which the philosophical nature is considered by Socrates to consist, and give the reasons assigned by him
    (1) for the alleged unfitness of philosophers for government, and their want of success in it:
    (2) for the especial liability of the dispositions best fitted for philosophy to be perverted from it.

3. Give an account of the argument in the latter part of the sixth book of the Republic as to the idea of good in reference to knowledge, and explain accurately,
    (1) the difference, in Socrates' view, between knowledge and opinion:
    (2) the geometrical manner in which he illustrates this.

4. Describe as well as you can the Platonic idea of *Dialectic*.

5. Describe accurately, without entering into detail, the *course* of the argument in the Gorgias and the result which in your opinion it comes to. Mention also what you know about the speakers in it.

4—2

6.   How does Socrates answer the question put to him by Polus, 'had you not rather be the injurer than the injured?' and the subsequent one, 'would you accept of despotic power offered to you?'

7.   What, according to Socrates in the Gorgias, is *virtue*, and what the proper aim of life for each man?

8.   How is the account thus given of these to be connected with
    (1)   The general nature of things,
    (2)   The theory of punishment,
    (3)   The idea of its being worse to injure than to be injured?

9.   Eth. Nic. 2. 5. init.   Three kinds of things take place or may be conceived as existing in the soul, and virtue belongs to one of the kinds. What are they, and which does virtue belong to?

10.   Compare the above arrangement of the human mental organization with such others as you may know of, shewing how they correspond and fit.

11.   What is the relation of virtues to nature? Are they natural, unnatural, or neither?

And what to habit? Explain the word *habit* accurately, shewing the relation which moral *habits* bear to *dispositions*, and to *character*. (Refer if you like it to the *Greek* terms answering to these and other similar moral ideas).

12.   Explain the idea of virtue being a mean between two vices, and give as many instances as you can. Do you know any cases where virtues and vices, called anonymous by Aristotle, have names in English?

13.   Translate into English the words *facultas* and *aptitudo* in jural ethics. Define accurately the meaning in English of the substantive *right*. Is it proper to say, ' Right consisteth in liberty to do or to forbear,' 'In a state of nature, every man has a right to every thing?'

14.   What is the meaning of the distribution of the proof of natural jus into a priori and a posteriori, and how does that which the latter proves differ from jus voluntarium?

15.   Distinguish between public and private war, and explain the circumstances under which the latter is to be considered allowable.

16.   Mention into what parts or functions civil or governmental power is most properly divided, comparing the descriptions of it by Thucydides and Aristotle with more modern ones.

17.   Explain the theory of absolute power as distinguished from ὑπαλληλισμός, or mutual subjection. What difference is made in the idea of *resistance*, according to the one or the other of them?

18.   By what names have the faculties been called by which *intuitive* and *demonstrative* Truth are apprehended respectively, and what are the most suitable ones?

19. What proof does Coleridge give of the existence of reason and understanding as he considers them, and is it sufficient? What relation has the distinction to the moral sentiment?

20. Explain, illustrate and give your opinion of the theory, that 'eternal and necessary relations of things make it fit and reasonable for creatures to act in a particular way, namely, *morally*, or lay an obligation on them to do so.'

21. To what extent is it possible to establish a similarity between absurdity as regards mathematics, and moral wrong? Compare Dr S. Clarke's theory on this subject with that of his predecessors in the same school, such as Cudworth.

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1. SAVIGNY maintains that "Law is first developed by *Custom* and *popular faith*, and next by *Jurisprudence*, but everywhere by *internal silently operating powers, not by the arbitrary will of a Lawgiver.*" Apply this to the Law of England, and shew how far that Law is influenced by the prevalence of such an idea.

2. "At jus privatum, sub tutelâ juris publici, latet." In what way does Bacon maintain the truth of this position, and what does he declare to be the "finis et scopus legum?"

3. Mention some of the definitions that have been given of the term "*Natural Law*," by writers later than the Roman lawyers.

4. Grotius speaks of *two* ways of investigating the *Law of Nature*, state them at length, and if you disagree with such a view, give your reasons.

5. In what way have some writers endeavoured to shew an identity between the Law of Nature and Nations? If you think there is any fallacy in their arguments point it out.

6.   Et leges sanctas docuit, et chara jugavit
            Corpora conjugiis; et magnas condidit urbes.
                                    Frag. C. Licin. Calvi.

How does Sir James Mackintosh's summary of the *progressive order of society* accord with these lines?

7. What is Paley's definition of a contract? State at full length the rule which he lays down as governing the construction of contracts.

8. Does Paley agree with the English law in its maxim "caveat emptor" in the contract of "Sale?"

9. Mention and explain with example the three principal forms of government enumerated by Paley. How far do you consider either of these best adapted to promote the greatest happiness of the people?

10. Mention some of the causes which, according to Hallam, tended to form the Constitution of England.

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11. What are some of the particular sources of international law mentioned by Wheaton ?   Which of these is in the present day most resorted to, and why ?

12. What is the modern ruling on the subject of "enemy's goods found on board a neutral ship," and of "neutral's goods found on board an enemy's vessel ?" In what way have these rules been modified in the present war, in the respective maritime laws of England and France ?

13. "Contraband articles are of an infectious nature." Explain the meaning of this.

14. Give a short sketch of the events preceding the election of Otho of Bavaria to the throne of Greece.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

1. STATE any views of Political Economy, wholly or partly correct, which are found in Greek or Latin authors previous to the Christian Era, as to (1) Mines, (2) Money, (3) Commerce, (4) Banks of Deposit.

2. Explain the origin and use of Metallic and of Paper money.

3. What were the notions which prevailed in the early part of the 18th century as to enriching a country by means of the balance of trade ?   What were their foundation and error ?

4. Explain the way in which the National Wealth is increased, (1) by commerce between different parts of the same country, (2) between a country and its colonies, (3) between a country and foreign nations, and examine the exceptions thereto which Adam Smith suggests.

5. What regulates the price of a commodity according to Ricardo? How far is his view reconcilable with that which supposes it to be regulated by supply and demand ?

6. Separate into its component parts the clear income derived by a farmer from the cultivation of his own land.

7. On what do the wages of unskilled labour depend ?   Explain how they are affected by the increase or diminution of Capital.

8. Explain the effect of the English Poor Laws upon population previously to the introduction of the present system in 1834.

9. State Adam Smith's view of productive and unproductive labour; and in what points and by what reasons Lord Lauderdale and Mr Garnier have endeavoured to shew its errors and imperfections.

10. In what cases and to what extent does a tax imposed upon the production of any commodity immediately fall on the producer or on the consumer ultimately ?

11. Give the reasons for and against providing for a greatly in-creased national expenditure during one or a few years wholly by immediate taxation; or by loan with additional taxation sufficient only to pay the interest of the loan.

THE LAWS OF ENGLAND.

I. EXPLAIN the meaning of the technical terms of law contained in the following passages from Shakspere. The *fee-simple* of my life. *Cut* the *entail* from all *remainders*. This fellow might be, in's time, a great buyer of land, with his *statutes*, his *recognizances*, his *fines*, his *double vouchers*, his *recoveries*. The length and breadth of a *pair* of *indentures*. A gentleman born, who writes himself Armigero in any *Bill, Warrant, Quittance*, or *Obligation*. *Third*, or fourth, or fifth *Borough*, I'll answer him. Those *precepts* cannot be served. And will not tell him of his action of *battery*. What simple thief brags of his own *attaint?* Men shall *hold* of me in *capite*. Seize me for a *stray*. Flat *burglary* as ever was committed. I will make it *felony* to drink small beer.

II. "The Rustat Fund, arising from an estate at Ovington in Norfolk. This estate was bought with the money given to the University in 1666, by Tobias Rustat, Esq. M.A. Yeoman of the Robes to King Charles II. to be laid out in land, the rents to be applied in the purchase of choice books for the Public Library, and the income of it is nearly £200 per annum."—*Cambridge Calendar.*

State the effect of the law of Mortmain, and that of Charitable Uses, on donations by deed or testament similar to that of Mr Rustat.

III. "The English nation have submitted to the legislation of its Courts, and seen their fellow-subjects hanged for constructive felonies, quartered for constructive treasons, and roasted alive for constructive heresies, with a patience that would be astonishing, even if their written laws had sanctioned the butchery."—*Livingstone.*

Give examples of constructive takings, breakings, entries, force, fear, flight, levying of war, and compassing the Queen's death. If a man be apprehended half-way down a chimney which he is descending for the purpose of theft, is this, in law, a *breaking* of the house? Is it an *entering* of the house? From what causes have arisen constructive offences? Is it desirable, and practicable, to substitute a less artificial method of legislation?

IV.   "By words tantamount may be
                A *tail*, without saying *de corpore*."

Explain this distich in the ancient metrical version of Lord Coke's Reports; and illustrate it, both for deeds and wills. What use is commonly

made of estates tail in marriage and other family settlements? By what
process can an estate tail be converted into an estate in fee simple?

V. "Les biens sont *immeubles*, ou par leur nature, ou par leur destina-
tion, ou par l'objet auquel ils s'appliquent.

"Les biens sont *meubles* par leur nature, ou par la détermination de la loi."
Code Napoleon, Livre II. Titre Premier.

How far do these distinctions of property correspond with those of the
English law? What is meant by *chattels real*, by *things savouring of the
realty*, and by *pure personalty*? When does equity transmute personalty
into realty, and *vice versâ*? Explain the nature, as regards the division of
property into realty and personalty, of mortgages, terms for years, and rail-
way shares? What rules are exclusively applicable to real and personal
property respectively; and how far are they warranted by the nature of
objects, or are attributable solely to obsolete circumstances of society?

VI. "Forfeiture of lands and tenements to the Crown for treason is
based on natural justice."—*Blackstone*.

"Confiscation of property has few advocates, and ought to have none."—
Livingstone.

"All confiscations forming part of a sentence by which death is inflicted,
are, in my opinion, founded on the greatest injustice."—*Sir S. Romilly.*

Trace the influence which the practice of confiscation has had on our civil
and criminal laws. Who is a *mesne lord*, that is entitled to escheat upon
attainders for murder? Is the division of crimes into felonies and misde-
meanors, according as they are punishable with forfeiture or not, attended
with inconvenience? From what period have the hereditary revenues of
the Crown been exchanged for an allowance on the Civil List? What miti-
gations in the law, and in the usage of forfeitures, have occurred since that
period?

VII. "Item, the Abbot of Reding to be sent down, to be tried and exe-
cuted at Reding, with his complices.

"Item, the Abbot of Glastonbury to be tried at Glaston, and also to be
executed there."

Memorandum Book of Cromwell, V. G.

In what way may the Dissolution of the Monasteries have contributed to
the extinction of Villenage in England, the institution of the Poor Laws, and
the introduction of Parish Registers? How are lay impropriations and
perpetual curacies derived from that event? What office is the appropriate
repository for monastic records? What course is expedient for tracing in
them the genealogies of families?

VIII. State the changes in the laws of England (other than those
relating to the government of the country) that occurred during the period
of the Commonwealth. With regard to such changes respectively, what was

the effect of the Restoration? What laws of the Commonwealth, that were abolished at the Restoration, have been revived under the House of Hanover?

IX. Describe any medals which have been struck with reference to particular events in English legal history, and explain their devices. To whom did the following mottoes, illustrative of legal history, relate? "Hunc sanguinem libo Jovi Liberatori;" "Ille crucem pretium sceleris tulit, hic diadema;" "Moriendo restituit rem;" "Saved by the power of the Lord, and the integrity of his jury, who are judges of law, as well as of fact."

X. What oath or oaths, declaration or declarations, ought to be taken by the Lord Mayor of London? Has any alteration been made in the terms of any such oath or declaration, in order that it may be conscientiously taken by Jews? What indemnity has been usually afforded in the case of Lord Mayors or others omitting to take any such oath or declaration?

XI.   " A woman having a *settlement*
                     Married a man with none;
                 The question was, he being dead,
                     If what she had was gone?
                 Quoth Sir John Pratt, ' the settlement
                     Suspended doth remain
                 Living the husband; but, him dead,
                     It doth revive again.'"   Lord CAMPBELL's *Lives.*

Has this decision been overruled, wholly or in part, and by whom? What is the present law on the subject? Trace the histories of the laws of Vagrancy, Relief of the Poor, and Parochial Settlements.

XII. At Newgate Sessions, 22 Martii, 14 Car. I, David Williams was indicted for the death of Francis Marbury. A Special Verdict was found, viz. that, upon St David's Day, the prisoner, being a Welshman, had a leek in his hat, and that there was at the same time, in waggery, a *Jack-o-Lent* * in the street put up with a leek, and one Nicholas Redman, a porter, spake to the prisoner, and, pointing to the *Jack-o-Lent*, said, "Look at your country-man!" whereupon the prisoner, being therewith enraged, threw a hammer at Redman, with intent feloniously to hit him; but, missing him, the hammer hit Francis Marbury, whereof he died. This offence was adjudged to be *manslaughter* at Common Law.

Is this decision conformable to the present Common Law touching manslaughter? What objections have been made to the principles of the English Common Law in regard to provocation in cases of homicide?

XIII. *Cromwell*—" A Justice of the Peace may commit, and shall not I?" *Ludlow*—" He is a legal officer, and authorised by the law to do so, which you could not be, though you were King, because, if you do wrong therein, no remedy can be had against you."—*Ludlow's Memoirs.*

* A figure set up in the streets during *Lent*, to be thrown at, usually for a penny.
4—5

State the legal requisites of a warrant of commitment by a Justice of the Peace. What questions have arisen concerning warrants issued by the *special command* of the King? Explain and illustrate the maxim that "the King can do no wrong." Is it a constitutional doctrine that a Prince Consort is for any purpose of state, or for any particular purpose or purposes of state, an *Alter Ego* of the Sovereign?

MODERN HISTORY.

1. MENTION the names of any authors who, in the 16th or 17th centuries, published any books on the Law of Nations before the appearance of the Treatise of Hugo Grotius De Jure Belli et Pacis. Give a brief explanation (1) of the circumstances which suggested, and of the motives which induced, the composition of that treatise; (2) of the plan or method on which it is composed; (3) of the literary merits or defects of it; and (4) of the general results of which it has been productive.

2. What are the rules of law maintained by Grotius respecting the proprietary and exclusive rights of States over navigable rivers? How were those rules illustrated in the reign of Lewis the Fourteenth with regard to the Rhine, and in the reign of Lewis the Sixteenth with regard to the Scheldt?

3. Explain the nature of the relations betwen a Protected, and a Protecting State. In what manner did the French Protectorate over the Electorate of Treves involve France in the Thirty Years' War, and how was the protection of France over the Elector and his States effectually vindicated at the Peace of Westphalia?

4. In the absence of any positive treaty regarding the Extradition of Criminals, in what cases is any State entitled to demand such an Extradition from any other State? Explain how a dispute on that subject became the immediate occasion of the War between Edward the Third and Philip of Valois.

5. Shew in what manner, and under what circumstances, the right of Free Transit through the dominions of a Friendly State was respected by Francis the First in the case of the Emperor Charles the Fifth, and by Henry the Fourth in the case of Charles Emanuel, Duke of Savoy.

6. The rule that every State is bound to recognize as existing in any other State *de jure*, any dominion which exists there *de facto*, is a rule which, in opposition to Lewis the Fourteenth, was acknowledged by the Sublime Porte in the case of King William the Third. Verify this statement by an explanation of the circumstances to which it refers.

7. What were the circumstances under which, and what was the manner in which, Lewis the Thirteenth and Charles the First conceded to each other

the principle, that no State has a right to intervene in the internal concerns of any other independent State? The question refers to their negotiations respecting the Protestants in France, and the Roman Catholics in England.

8. State your opinion, and the grounds of your opinion, how far the Spanish Partition Treaties between Lewis the Fourteenth and William the Third were consistent with the principle of non-intervention.

9. Distinguish between Mediations, Good Offices, and Arbitraments. What examples of Mediations particularly distinguish the reign of Henry the Fourth?

10. What was the dispute in which Charles the Seventh acted as Arbitrator between Scotland and Norway? What was his award? What is the rule of International Law regarding Arbitraments to which that award was opposed?

11. What is the distinction between the recent custom, and the ancient custom of the nations of modern Europe, respecting the intimation of an intended war? In what manner was the lawfulness of commencing war according to the recent custom, recognized by the Governments of France and England at the opening of the Seven Years' War?

12. So far as France was concerned, what were the justificatory causes, and what were the real causes, of the War of the League of Cambray? In entering into that war how far did France act in conformity with the Law of Nations as explained by Grotius?

GENERAL PAPER.

1. MENTION the leading peculiarities of Des Cartes's philosophy, and his influence on succeeding philosophers. Point out the relation of Des Cartes to Hobbes. Who were the *Cambridge Platonists?*

2. Explain the terms *Nominalism* and *Realism*, shewing how the opposition between them made itself felt in the Middle Ages.

3. What is Hume's doctrine of Cause and Effect? How was it modified by Brown?

4. Why is it always wrong to act against one's conscience, though not always right to follow it? Give an example.
Is it right for one who believes slavery to be wicked to assist a slave to escape against the laws of the country?

5. What does Coleridge mean by saying (*Table Talk*, I. p. 182)
        "Every man is born an Aristotelian or a Platonist"?

6. Give brief accounts with dates of Gratian of Bologna, Richard Roll of Hampole, Jerome Savonarola, Stephen Langton, Franciscus Philelphus, and William Occam.

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7. Give a brief sketch of the struggle for power between Henry II. and Thomas à Becket, mentioning the circumstances of the murder of the latter, and its immediate results.

8. When and by whom was Virginia discovered? Give an account of the earliest settlements there. Which side did the colony take in the civil wars, and with what results?

9. On what occasions have the states-general of France been summoned?

10. Compare the limits of the empire of Charlemagne and that of Napoleon I.   .

11. What advantages have arisen from the division of labour? Are there any limits to it? How does this connect itself with the subject of commerce? Examine the sophism against commerce, "That the wealth of a country cannot be increased by giving equal values for equal values."

12. What would be the effect in a country of the pretended payment of its national debt by raising the denomination of the coin or by debasing its standard? How was it that this expedient was adopted in Rome at the end of the first Punic war with success? Has this ever been done in England?

13. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of paper money. What is the first instance on record of its employment?

14. What circumstances should be kept in view in the composition of taxes? On what grounds is land considered a proper subject for taxation? When was the English land-tax imposed? Why is it just to tax professional men and landholders to the same extent?

15. Give an account of the laws regulating the export, import, and price of corn at Athens. What were the countries that supplied Athens with corn, and what is said to have been the average consumption of imported and home-grown corn?

16. What was the character of the laws of the twelve tables? Mention the circumstances of their enactment.

17. What are the grounds of natural parental authority? Give the opinions of Grotius and Puffendorf on this point. What is the chief difference between the English and Roman father with regard to his domestic rights?

In what respects did the relation of master and slave, according to the Roman Law, differ from that of father and son?

18. "Nuda pactio obligationem non parit, sed parit exceptionem."

<div align="right">Ulpian, <i>Dig.</i> II. 14. 7.</div>

Explain this. What are nude pacts? Are they binding in law? Give reasons for your answer. What is the English common law respecting Wagers?

19. Why is an enemy's property captured at sea confiscated, while this is not the case on land?

What is the Jus Postliminii?

20. What are the ends of punishment? Can retribution be called an end of punishment? What is Blackstone's account of the difference between a civil injury and a crime? Do you consider it true?

Is depravity the sole measure of punishment? If your answer is in the negative, illustrate by an example.

21. Give a brief account of the origin and sources of Canon Law.

22. Explain the terms *barratry*, *maintenance*, *champerty*, mentioning the punishments for each of these offences.

23. Give an account of the 'Appeal of Murder and Trial by Battel'; on what occasion was the right of appeal abolished in England? When was the last time that the trial by battel was awarded?

24. Explain the term *Benefit of Clergy*, pointing out its origin, to what persons, and in what cases it is allowed.

25. Give some account of the statute of *Præmunire*.

Chancellor's Medals.

Examiners:

DR WHEWELL, Vice-Chancellor, *Master of Trinity College.*
DR OKES, *Provost of King's College.*
REV. E. ATKINSON, B.D. *Master of Clare College.*
REV. W. H. BATESON, B.D. *Public Orator, St John's College.*
REV. J. B. LIGHTFOOT, M.A. *Trinity College.*

TRANSLATE the following passages, adding explanations where necessary:

Beginning, Quare, ne plura de re minime loquar dubia,....
Ending, minus diligenter facti? quanto, aut quo scelere polluti?
CIC. *De Harusp. Respons.* p. 248.

Beginning, Multa etiam ex notatione sumuntur. Ea est,....
Ending, neque donationem sine acceptione intelligi posse.
CIC. *Topica,* p. 223.

Beginning, Fenus agitare, et in usuras extendere, ignotum,....
Ending, autumni perinde nomen ac bona ignorantur.
TACIT. *Germ.* XXVI.

Beginning, Sed in his omnibus cum elegans et venusta,....
Ending, breviter urbanitate, sed in quodam longiore actu.
QUINTIL. *Inst. Orat.* Lib. vi.

Beginning, Tabulis autem externis auctoritatem Romæ,....
Ending, sibi donari nolle talem vivum verumque.
PLIN. *Hist. Nat.* Lib. XXXV.

TRANSLATE *into* ENGLISH:
Beginning, SUFFENUS iste, Varre, quem probe nosti,...
Ending, Sed non videmus, manticæ quod in tergo est.
CATULLUS.

Beginning, Illic clausa tenent stabulis armenta; neque ullæ...
Ending, Fermento atque acidis imitantur vitea sorbis.

VIRG. *Georg.* III. v. 341.

Beginning, Cætera luxuriæ nondum instrumenta vigebant:...
Ending, Utile nunc iter est, Publiciumque vocant.

OV. *Fast.* v. 279.

Beginning, Nunc, si depositum non infitietur amicus,
Ending, Sinciput elixi, Pharioque madentis aceto.

JUV. *Sat.* XIII. 60.

TRANSLATE, and add short notes and illustrations where they may seem necessary:

Beginning, Τοῖσι μὲν δὴ ἄλλοισι τῶν θεῶν οὕτω θύουσι, κ. τ. λ.
Ending, χεὶρ δὲ τῇ ἂν πέσῃ κέεται, καὶ χωρὶς ὁ νεκρός.

HEROD. IV. c. 62.

Beginning, Καλῶς ἐχόντων τῶν νόμων, ὦ ἄνδρες, κ. τ. λ.
Ending, γένηται, πάντα τὰ πράγματα συνταράξαι.

DEMOSTH. c. *Timocr.* p. 714.

Beginning, Τοσαῦτα τοῦ κήρυκος εἰπόντος, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, κ. τ. λ.
Ending, εἰ δὲ ἐν τῇ ἐκείνων, αὐτοὺς γιγνώσκειν τὸ ποιητέον.

THUCYD. IV. c. 98.

Beginning, Ἀλλα ταῦτα μὲν λεγόμενα πάντες, κ. τ. λ.
Ending, τὴν ἀρίστην ἑκάστου ἀνάλογον τούτων ἔχειν.

ARIST. *Polit.* VII. c. 1.

TRANSLATE these passages:

Beginning, Τοί δ' αὖτε μάχην ἔχον· αἱ δὲ μετ' αὐτοὺς, κ.τ.λ.
Ending, δάκρυσι μυδαλέη. παρὰ δ' εὔπυργος πόλις ἀνδρῶν.

HESIOD. *Scut. Herc.* v. 220.

Explain the words—μεμάποιεν—κατεῖεν—ῥίπτασκον—γουνοπαχής—ἄπλητον—κατενήνοθεν.

Beginning, Νῆσός τις ἐστὶ πρόσθε Σαλαμῖνος τόπων, κ.τ.λ.
Ending, ἕδραν γὰρ εἶχε παντὸς εὐαγῆ στρατοῦ.

ÆSCH. *Pers.* v. 449.

Explain and illustrate the grammatical construction in the lines—

ἐνταῦθα πέμπει τούσδ', ὅπως, ὅταν νεῶν
φθαρέντες ἐχθροὶ νῆσον ἐκσωζοίατο,

and examine the word εὐαγῆ.

Beginning, XO.   Οὔ τοι σοὶ μούνᾳ, τέκνον,
Ending,   οὔθ' ὁ παρὰ τὸν Ἀχερόντα θεὸς ἀνάσσων.
                                    SOPH. *Elect.* v. 153.

Εἶτ' οὐχ ὅμοια πράττομεν καὶ θύομεν;
ὅπου γε τοῖς θεοῖς μὲν ἠγορασμένον
δραχμῶν ἄγω προβάτιον ἀγαπητὸν δέκα·
αὐλητρίδας δὲ καὶ μύρον καὶ ψαλτρίας
συνάγοντι, Θάσιον, ἐγχέλεις, τυρόν, μέλι,
μικροῦ τάλαντον γίγνεται τὸ κατὰ λόγον.
δραχμῶν μὲν ἀγαθὸν ἄξιον λαβεῖν δέκα
ἡμᾶς, ἐὰν καὶ καλλιερηθῇ τοῖς θεοῖς,
τούτων δὲ πρὸς ταῦτ' ἀντανελεῖν τὴν ζημίαν,
πῶς οὐχὶ τὸ κακὸν τῶν ἱερῶν διπλάζεται;
                                    MENAND. *ap. Athen.* VIII. p. 364.

Beginning, Ἤδη γὰρ αὐτῷ, πατρὶ μὲν βωμῶν, κ.τ.λ.
Ending,   ἵππων φυτεῦσαι.
                                    PIND. *Olymp.* III. v. 35.

For GREEK IAMBICS:

WITH our sea-sister at his feet I slept.
The mountain mists, condensing at our voice
Under the moon, had spread their snowy flakes,
From the keen ice shielding our linked sleep.
Then two dreams came. One, I remember not.
But in the other his pale wound-worn limbs
Fell from Prometheus, and the azure night
Grew radiant with the glory of that form
Which lives unchanged within, and his voice fell
Like music which makes giddy the dim brain,
Faint with intoxication of keen joy:
"Sister of her whose footsteps pave the world
With loveliness—more fair than aught but her,
Whose shadow thou art—lift thine eyes on me."
I lifted them: the overpowering light
Of that immortal shape was shadowed o'er
By love; which, from his soft and flowing limbs,
And passion-parted lips, and keen, faint eyes,
Steamed forth like vaporous fire; an atmosphere
Which wrapped me in its all-dissolving power,
As the warm ether of the morning sun
Wrap ere it drinks some cloud of wandering dew.
                                    SHELLEY'S *Prometheus.*

For LATIN LYRICS (one of the metres of HORACE'S *Epodes*).

Or when the winter torrent rolls
Down the deep channel'd rain-course foamingly,
Dark with its mountain spoils,
With bare feet pressing the wet sand
There wanders Thalaba,
The rushing flow, the flowing roar,
Filling his yielded faculties,
A vague, a dizzy, a tumultuous joy.

Or lingers it a vernal brook
Gleaming o'er the yellow sands?
Beneath the lofty bank reclined,
With idle eye he views its little waves,
Quietly listening to the quiet flow;
While in the breathings of the stirring gale,
The tall canes bend above,
Floating like streamers on the wind
Their lank uplifted leaves.

SOUTHEY.

For LATIN ELEGIACS.

While hunters bold ride homeward with the spoil;
While bugles ring, and forest echoes cry;
While mowers laugh, while reapers sing and toil;
While vintage bands go, like a revel, by;
While bridals pass, while poor men bless,
While Yule is blithe, while Summer fair,
Oh! would'st thou change the flowing songs of peace
For triumphs, and despair?

F. TENNYSON.

———————————

TRANSLATE *into* GREEK PROSE:

THIS is what a wise and virtuous ministry would have done and said. This, therefore, is what our minister could never think of saying or doing. A ministry of another kind would have first improved the country, and have thus laid a solid foundation for future opulence and future force. But on this grand point of the restoration of the country, there is not one syllable to be found in the correspondence of our ministers, from the first to the last; they felt nothing for a land desolated by fire, sword, and famine; their sympathies took another direction; they were touched with pity for bribery, so long tormented with a fruitless itching of its palms; their bowels yearned for usury, that had long missed the

harvest of its returning months; they felt for peculation which had been for so many years raking in the dust of an empty treasury; they were melted into compassion for rapine and oppression, licking their dry, parched, unbloody jaws. These were the objects of their solicitude. These were the necessities for which they were studious to provide.

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TRANSLATE *into* LATIN PROSE:

"BUT with the cry of bereaved families was mingled another cry much less respectable. All the hearers and tellers of news abused the general who furnished them with so little news to hear and to tell. For men of that sort are so greedy after excitement that they far more readily forgive a commander who loses a battle than a commander who declines one. The politicians, who delivered their oracles from the thickest cloud of tobacco-smoke at Garroway's, confidently asked, without knowing anything, either of war in general, or of Irish war in particular, why Schomberg did not fight. They could not venture to say that he did not understand his calling. No doubt he had been an excellent officer: but he was very old. He seemed to bear his years well: but his faculties were not what they had been: his memory was failing; and it was well known that he sometimes forgot in the afternoon what he had done in the morning. It may be doubted whether there ever existed a human being whose mind was quite as firmly toned at eighty as at forty. But that Schomberg's intellectual powers had been little impaired by years is sufficiently proved by his despatches, which are still extant, and which are models of official writing, terse, perspicuous, full of important facts and weighty reasons, compressed into the smallest possible number of words. In those despatches he sometimes alluded, not angrily, but with calm disdain, to the censures thrown upon his conduct by shallow babblers, who, never having seen any military operation more important than the relieving of the guard at Whitehall, imagined that the easiest thing in the world was to gain great victories in any situation and against any odds, and by sturdy patriots who were convinced that one English carter or thresher, who had not yet learned how to load a gun or port a pike, was a match for any five musketeers of King Lewis's household."

MACAULAY'S *Hist. of England.* Vol. III.

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Bell's Scholarships.

February, 1856.

Examiners:

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REV. W. H. BATESON, B.D. *Public Orator, St John's College.*
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TRANSLATE *into* LATIN PROSE :

THE Carnatick is refreshed by few or no living brooks or running streams, and it has rain only at a season; but its product of rice exacts the use of water subject to perpetual command. This is the national bank of the Carnatick, on which it must have a perpetual credit, or it perishes irretrievably. For that reason, in the happier times of India, a number, almost incredible, of reservoirs have been made in chosen places throughout the whole country; they are formed for the greater part of mounds of earth and stones, with sluices of solid masonry; the whole constructed with admirable skill and labour, and maintained at a mighty charge...... there cannot be in the Carnatick and Tanjore fewer than ten thousand of these reservoirs of the larger and middling dimensions, to say nothing of those for domestic services, and the uses of religious purification. These are not the enterprises of your power, nor in a style of magnificence suited to the taste of your minister. These are the monuments of real kings, who were the fathers of their people; testators to a posterity which they embraced as their own. These are the grand sepulchres built by ambition; but by the ambition of an insatiable benevolence, which, not contented with reigning in the dispensation of happiness during the contracted term of human life, had strained, with all the reachings and graspings of a vivacious mind, to extend the dominion of their bounty beyond the limits of nature, and to perpetuate themselves through generations of generations, the guardians, the protectors, the nourishers of mankind.

BURKE.

TRANSLATE:

Beginning, Hæc omnia sectatorum, spectaculorum, &c.
Ending, præsidio disciplinam suam legesque conservant.

CIC. *pro Murena*, c. 35.

Beginning, Discubuerat Vitellius Ticini, adhibito ad, &c.
Ending, sed oderant ut fastiditi.

TACIT. *Hist.* II. 68.

TRANSLATE *into* GREEK PROSE:

WITH what astonishment and veneration may we look into our own souls, where there are such hidden stores of virtue and knowledge, such inexhausted sources of perfection! We know not what we shall be, nor will it ever enter into the heart of man to conceive the glory that will be always in reserve for him. The soul, considered with its Creator, is like one of those mathematical lines which may draw nearer to another for an eternity without a possibility of touching it; and can there be a thought so transporting, as to consider ourselves in these perpetual approaches to Him, who is not only the standard of perfection, but of happiness?

ADDISON.

TRANSLATE *into* LATIN ELEGIACS:

Leaves have their time to fall,
    And flowers to wither at the north-wind's breath,
And stars to set;—but all,
    Thou hast *all* seasons for thine own, oh Death!

Day is for mortal care,
    Eve for glad meetings round the joyous hearth,
Night for the dreams of sleep, the voice of prayer;—
    But *all* for thee, thou mightiest of the earth!

The banquet hath its hour,
    Its feverish hour of mirth, and song, and wine:
There comes a day for Grief's o'erwhelming shower.
    A time for softer tears;—but *all* are thine!

Youth and the opening rose
    May look like things too glorious for decay,
And smile at thee!—but thou art not of those
    That wait the ripen'd bloom to seize their prey!

Leaves have their time to fall,
    And flowers to wither at the north-wind's breath,
And stars to set;—but all,
    Thou hast *all* seasons for thine own, oh Death

MRS HEMANS.

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1. SHEW, by an analysis of Plato's Apology, (1) the nature of the different charges against Socrates; (2) the line of defence which he adopted in each case; and (3) the circumstances and probable causes of his condemnation.

2. Explain the Socratic mode of disputation. How is the effect of it described in the Meno of Plato? Translate and illustrate the following:

Καὶ γὰρ οὖν καὶ τοῦτο ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις παρέλιπον, ὅτι καὶ οἱ λόγοι αὐτοῦ ὁμοιότατοί εἰσι τοῖς Σειληνοῖς τοῖς διοιγομένοις. εἰ γὰρ ἐθέλει τις τῶν Σωκράτους ἀκούειν λόγων, φανεῖεν ἂν πάνυ γελοῖοι τὸ πρῶτον· τοιαῦτα καὶ ὀνόματα καὶ ῥήματα ἔξωθεν περιαμπέχονται, Σατύρου ἄν τινα ὑβριστοῦ δοράν. ὄνους γὰρ κανθηλίους λέγει καὶ χαλκέας τινὰς καὶ σκοτοτόμους καὶ βυρσοδέψας, καὶ ἀεὶ διὰ τῶν αὐτῶν ταὐτὰ φαίνεται λέγειν, ὥστε ἄπειρος καὶ ἀνόητος ἄνθρωπος πᾶς ἂν τῶν λόγων καταγελάσειε. διοιγομένους δὲ ἰδὼν ἄν τις καὶ ἐντὸς αὐτῶν γιγνόμενος πρῶτον μὲν νοῦν ἔχοντας ἔνδον μόνους εὑρήσει τῶν λόγων, ἔπειτα θειοτάτους καὶ πλεῖστα ἀγάλματα ἀρετῆς ἐν αὐτοῖς ἔχοντας καὶ ἐπὶ πλεῖστον τείνοντας, μᾶλλον δὲ ἐπὶ πᾶν ὅσον προσήκει σκοπεῖν τῷ μέλλοντι καλῷ κἀγαθῷ ἔσεσθαι. (PLATON. Sympos.)

3. Give a short sketch of the manner in which Socrates, in Xenophon's Memorabilia, has stated the argument for the being of a God derived from Final Causes.

4. Into how many sects did the school of Socrates divide itself, and who were their respective founders? From which did the Stoics arise? How did the Stoics define Virtue? in what respect did they differ from the Peripatetics.

5. What did Epicurus consider as the End of Being? By what train of reasoning did he arrive at that conclusion? in what manner did his moral system include the Virtues? in what did its defects consist? what were its practical effects?

6. To what sect did Cicero profess to belong? What school did he chiefly follow in his treatise De Officiis? What is the date of that treatise, and under what circumstances was it written?

7. Shew in what manner St Paul, in the 15th Chapter of the First Epistle to the Corinthians, connects the Resurrection of Christ with the doctrine of the General Resurrection of the Dead: and compare the terms in which the Apostle refers to his belief in a Future State with the language of Heathen Philosophers on the same subject.

8. Εἰ οὖν συνηγέρθητε τῷ Χριστῷ, τὰ ἄνω ζητεῖτε, οὗ ὁ Χριστός ἐστιν ἐν δεξιᾷ τοῦ Θεοῦ καθήμενος. Τὰ ἄνω φρονεῖτε, μὴ τὰ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς. Ἀπεθάνετε γὰρ, καὶ ἡ ζωὴ ὑμῶν κέκρυπται σὺν τῷ Χριστῷ ἐν τῷ Θεῷ. Ὅταν ὁ Χριστὸς φανερωθῇ, ἡ ζωὴ ἡμῶν, τότε καὶ ὑμεῖς σὺν αὐτῷ φανερωθήσεσθε ἐν δόξῃ. (Col. ii. 1.)

How do you explain the above passage? Give examples, from early Christian writers, of the change of moral character in the first converts; shew the difficulty of producing such a change, and the evidence resulting from it.

9.   Translate and explain the following passages:

Beginning, (1) Ὁ δὲ Φαρισαῖος ἰδὼν ἐθαύμασεν ὅτι οὐ, κ.τ.λ.
Ending, ταῦτα ἔδει ποιῆσαι, κἀκεῖνα μὴ ἀφιέναι.
(Luke xi. 38—42.)

Beginning, (2) Ἄνδρες Ἐφέσιοι, τίς γάρ ἐστιν ἄνθρωπος, κ.τ.λ.
Ending, ἀποδοῦναι λόγον τῆς συστροφῆς ταύτης.
(Acts xix. 35—40.)

Beginning, (3) Σὺ δὲ παρηκολούθηκάς μου τῇ διδασκαλίᾳ, κ.τ.λ.
Ending, πρὸς πᾶν ἔργον ἀγαθὸν ἐξηρτισμένος.
(2 Tim. iii. 10—17.)

10.   State the date and occasion of the letters of Pliny the Younger to Trajan respecting the early Christians. Translate the following, and add short explanatory notes:

Affirmabant autem, hanc fuisse summam vel culpæ suæ, vel erroris, quod essent soliti stato die ante lucem convenire: carmenque Christo, quasi Deo, dicere secum invicem : seque sacramento non in scelus aliquod obstringere, sed ne furta, ne latrocinia, ne adulteria committerent, ne fidem fallerent, ne depositum appellati abnegarent: quibus peractis morem sibi discedendi fuisse, rursusque coeundi ad capiendum cibum, promiscuum tamen, et innoxium: quod ipsum facere desiisse post edictum meum, quo secundum mandata tua hetærias esse vetueram. Quo magis necessarium credidi, ex duabus ancillis, quæ ministræ dicebantur, quid esset veri et per tormenta quærere. Sed nihil aliud inveni, quam superstitionem pravam, immodicam. Ideo, dilata cognitione, ad consulendum te decurri. Visa est enim mihi res digna consultatione, maxime propter periclitantium numerum. Multi enim omnis ætatis, omnis ordinis, utriusque sexus etiam vocantur in periculum, et vocabuntur. Neque enim civitates tantum, sed vicos etiam atque agros superstitionis istius contagio pervagata est: quæ videtur sisti et corrigi posse. Certe satis constat, prope jam desolata templa cœpisse celebrari, et sacra solemnia diu intermissa repeti: passimque vænire victimas, quarum adhuc rarissimus emtor inveniebatur. Ex quo facile est opinari, quæ turba hominum emendari possit, si fiat pœnitentiæ locus.

TRANSLATE into ENGLISH (with short explanations when requisite):

Beginning, AT juveni oranti subitus tremor occupat artus,....
Ending,   Nec jam se capit unda, volat vapor ater ad auras.
VIRG. Æn. VII. 446—468.

Beginning, Mænius, ut rebus maternis atque paternis,....
Ending,   Conspicitur nitidis fundata pecunia villis.

HOR. *Epist.* I. XV. 25—46.

Beginning, Est aqua Mercurii portæ vicina Capenæ ;....
Ending,   Se memor Ortygias surripuisse boves.

OVID, *Fast.* V. 673—692.

TRANSLATE into ENGLISH (with short explanations when requisite):
Beginning, Οἱ μὲν ταῦτα ἔλεγον· Γέλων δὲ πολλὸς, κ. τ. λ.
Ending, οὐχ ὁμοιώσομαι ὑμῖν, ἀλλ' ἑτοῖμός εἰμι βοηθέειν.

HEROD. VII. 158.

Beginning, Καὶ οἱ μὲν Συρακόσιοι εὐθὺς αὐτῶν, κ. τ. λ.
Ending, μελλήσασι διὰ τοῦτο ἡ μονὴ ἐγεγένητο.

THUCYD. VII. 50.

Beginning, Πολλὰ τοίνυν ἀπορηθεὶς πρὸς τῷ, κ. τ. λ.
Ending, καὶ τοσοῦτον ἐκεῖνος ἀργύριον οἴκοι κατέλιπεν.

DEMOSTH. κατὰ Ἀφόβου Α.

TRANSLATE into ENGLISH (with short explanations when requisite):
Beginning, Νῦν μὲν δή σευ, ξεῖνέ γ', ὅϊω πειρήσεσθαι, κ. τ. λ.
Ending,   αὐτὰρ ὁ ἐκφυγέειν μεμαὼς ἤσπαιρε πόδεσσιν.

HOM. *Od.* XIX. 215—231.

Beginning, Ἀλλ', ὦ φίλη, τούτων μὲν ὧν ἔχεις χεροῖν, κ. τ. λ.
Ending,   καὶ ζῶμα τοὐμὸν οὐ χλιδαῖς ἠσκημένον.

SOPH. *Elect.* 431—452.

Beginning, Ὦ πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποισιν ἔχθιστοι βροτῶν, κ. τ. λ.
Ending,   μηδὲν τόδ' αὔχει· καὶ σὺ γὰρ πράξειας ἄν.

EUR. *Androm.* 446—464.

1. IN an isosceles triangle the angles at the base are equal to each other ; and if the equal sides be produced the angles below the base shall also be equal.

Prove this also without construction, by superposition.

2. In a quadrilateral figure in which the adjacent sides are equal two and two, prove that the diagonals are at right angles to each other. Also if the sides be given, construct the figure which has the greatest area.

3. Prove that all the internal angles of any rectilineal figure, together with four right angles, are equal to twice as many right angles as the figure has sides; and that all the external angles are together equal to four right angles.

In what sense are these propositions true of the polygon formed by joining in any order a number of points taken at random in a plane?

4. From a given point without a given circle it is required to draw a tangent to the circle.

5. In a given right line it is required to find a point such that the tangents drawn from it to two given circles exterior to each other shall be equal.

6. If two right lines be drawn bisecting the vertical angle of a triangle and its supplementary angle respectively, and be produced to cut the base or base produced, the distances of either point of section from the extremities of the base will be as the adjacent sides.

Given the base of a triangle and the ratio of the sides, find the locus of the vertex.

7. By what proposition of Euclid may it be proved that if one of the sides of a right angle revolve about the other it will describe a plane? Give the proof.

8. Shew how to find the least common multiple of a set of integers; and find that of 299, 420, 3157, and 6006.

9. Find what fraction of 2 cwt. 3 qrs. 3 lbs. 8 oz. is of a ton, the fraction being expressed (1) as a vulgar fraction in its lowest terms, (2) as a decimal.

10. Find the cost of 1 ton, 3 cwt. 2 qrs. 12 lbs. at $7s.$ $1\frac{3}{4}d.$ per stone, the price per lb., to the nearest half-penny, at which it must be sold to gain 10 per cent., and the exact percentage gained by selling at that price.

11. Find $\dfrac{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}}$ to five places of decimals.

———————————

1. EXPRESS $x^n + y^n$ in terms of $x + y$ and xy; and solve the equations:
$$x + y - 2z + 3 = 0,$$
(1) $\begin{array}{l} x + y = 4, \\ (x^2 + y^2)(x^3 + y^3) = 280. \end{array}$
(2) $\begin{array}{l} 2x - 3y - 3z + 13 = 0, \\ 4x + 4y - 5z + 3 = 0. \end{array}$

2. Shew how to extract, when possible, the square root of $a + \sqrt{b}$, where a and b are integers, under the form $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}$, where x and y are rational.

Find $\sqrt{\{73 + \sqrt{2304}\}}$.

3. *A* wants to pay *B* the sum of £1. 0*s*. 6*d*. but has only 8 half-crowns and 2 shillings about him, while *B* has 5 half-crowns and 12 shillings; in how many ways may the payment be effected?

4. Find the number of permutations of the letters *a*, *b*, *c*, &c. taken all together, and repeated, *a*, *r* times, *b*, *s* times, *c*, *t* times, &c.

5. Find the sines and cosines of 18⁰ and 54⁰, and the sine of 3⁰.

6. Shew how to solve the equation $a \sin x + b \cos x = c$, by means of a table of logarithmic sines and cosines, *a*, *b*, and *c* being given by their logarithms.

7. In terms of the sides of any triangle, express the radii of the circumscribed circle, the inscribed circle, and the circle described so as to touch one side and the produced parts of the two others.

8. A person standing on the top of a hill observes the angular elevation of another hill-top, and the angular depression of its image in a lake; find the heights of the hills above the lake, the horizontal distance between their summits being known.

9. In the parabola, the chord of curvature at any point *P* is equal to 4*SP*.

10. Given the asymptotes of a hyperbola, a point in the curve, and a point in one of the asymptotes, required a geometrical construction for drawing through the latter point a tangent to the curve.

11. Find the condition that two straight lines whose equations, referred to rectangular axes, are given, shall be perpendicular to each other.

Prove that the perpendiculars let fall from the angular points of a triangle on the opposite sides meet in a point.

Natural Sciences Tripos.

January 28, 1856.

GEOLOGY.

1. WHAT is the mean density of the Earth, and what is its figure?

Explain the observations and experiments by which the figure and mean density of the Earth have been approximately determined.

2. At depths below the influence of the atmospheric temperature, what is the law of temperature as we sink below the surface? Combining this law with the actual figure of the Earth, can any argument be drawn from them respecting the internal fluidity of the Earth? State also the antagonist arguments which seem to prove that the Earth is in a solid condition to a great depth below its surface.

3. Describe the "Gulf stream," and the "Arctic or Glacial current;" and state some of their effects upon the "isothermal lines" in the British Isles, and the corresponding isothermal lines on the coasts of North America and of Norway.

4. Explain the cause of the variations of the rain-gauge in the eastern, central, and western parts of Britain; and specify and explain some of the cases of extreme variation.

5. The superficial deposits near Cambridge may be divided as follows: (1) Flint Gravel; (2) Brown Clay or Glacial Drift; (3) Fen Lands and River Alluvion. Explain these divisions, and their relative age. Enumerate the most remarkable Mammal remains found in each; pointing out the principal extinct species of the Gravel, and the species of the Fen Lands which have disappeared from the English fauna.

6. Give a tabular view of the Tertiary deposits of the Suffolk coast, of the London basin, and of the Hampshire basin; illustrating each view by an appeal to sections.

7. Give a similar tabular view of the Tertiary Series of Paris and of Belgium; and put the several groups in co-ordination with their corresponding English equivalents.

8. Prove by a quotation of fossil species, that there was a great change of climate between the period of the older and newer Tertiary deposits of England.

9. Enumerate, and illustrate by actual sections, the successive groups of the British Secondary Series, from the Cretaceous down to the Triassic. Enumerate some of the prominent fossil genera by which Secondary rocks are separated from Tertiary.

10. Explain the changes in the relative position of the Carboniferous beds, as they are developed in Wales; in Yorkshire; in the basin of the Tweed; and in the great coal-fields of Scotland.

11. Explain and illustrate by drawings, the terms Brachiopoda, Cephalopoda, Lamellibranchiata, and Gasteropoda. Point out the rank they severally hold in the fauna of each geological period.

12. Enumerate and explain the Classes and Orders in the subkingdom of Vertebrata. Point out some of the leading facts connected with their development during successive geological periods.

13. Explain Owen's order of Enaliosaurians. What is their rank in the class of Reptiles? Describe the Ichthyosaurus. What species of that genus is most characteristic of the Cretaceous rocks of the neighbourhood of Cambridge? Enumerate the most remarkable Reptilian remains of the same rocks.

MINERALOGY.

1. ENUNCIATE the law of symmetry in the anorthic system. How many faces has a simple form in this system? Describe the manner in which individuals of this system are united in twin crystals.

2. Arrange the collection of models of crystals according to their systems, separating the different hemihedral forms. Give the names or symbols of the different simple forms of which A, B, C, D, are combinations. Select from the models those which represent boracite fahlerz and pharmacosiderite.

3. Describe the different kinds of lustre observable in minerals, shewing how lustre depends upon the refractive power, transparency and structure of the mineral. Point out instances in which certain kinds of lustre accompany a similarity of chemical constitution.

5—2.

4. To what system does a crystal belong which has a cleavage perpendicular to three other cleavages making equal angles with each other ? To what system does a crystal belong which has two optic axes and three cleavages making right angles with each other ?

5. Describe the phenomenon of pleochroism, and give instances of minerals in which it is observed. Describe the construction and use of Haidinger's Dichroiscope.

6. Describe the processes by which Daubrée obtained crystals of wollastonite, olivine, augite, corundum and spinelle; also the processes by which crystals of anglesite and of sulphate of oxide of silver have been formed.

7. Account for the presence of hydrous silicates in igneous rocks. How does Sartorius *v.* Waltershausen explain the occurrence of well-formed crystals of augite in volcanic ashes ?

8. To which system do the crystals of ice belong ? Describe briefly the atmospheric phenomena produced by the refraction of the light of the sun or moon through crystals of ice descending through the atmosphere. Trace the changes of density of HO in passing from the condition of a solid to that of a gas, and describe the effect of these changes in retarding the freezing of deep lakes.

9. Why is it probable that quartz crystallized from a liquid solution? Point out the errors of the models marked E, F intended to represent crystals of quartz. How does colourless quartz differ from glass in the power of transmitting invisible light ? What effect has colour in the brown varieties of quartz on the transmission of radiant heat ?

10. Mention the essential constituents of datholite, wavellite, andalusite, olivine, dioptase. Draw the figure of a crystal of dioptase exhibiting the faces of a hemihedral form.

11. Name the minerals marked A, B, C... ; state the systems of crystallization to which they belong respectively. Describe the colour of B, C, H, and the lustre of B, C, E, O, S, Y.

12. After what minerals are the substances marked G, H, K, L, M pseudomorphous

13. Describe the methods of testing for soda, potash, lithia, alumina, barytes, iron.

14. Name the substances which yielded the products 1, 2, 3... obtained by mixing, heating or fusing them with the reagents the names of which are annexed.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

1. EXPLAIN the difference of arrangement of the digestive cavity in one of the hydroïd polyps (a Sertularia) and in one of the octactinea (an Alcyonium).

2. In which of these two orders of polyps are the sexual elements generated in distinct capsules, which sometimes maintain an independent life under the medusan form? To what order of medusæ do these last belong?

3. Describe the vascular water-apparatus in a star-fish, and the mode in which the water is received from without and distributed to the ambulacral appendages.

4. In Arenicola piscatorum what is the direction of the circulating fluid in the dorsal, the ventral, the intestinal vessels? With which of these trunks are the afferent and efferent vessels of the gills in connexion?

5. What are the parts of which the leg of a hexapod insect is composed? how are these principal parts modified in an arachnid and in a crustacean?

6. Describe the oral organs of a spider; to what parts in insects do they most probably correspond?

7. What is the essential difference between gills and lungs? Under what supposition is a certain division of the arachnids termed ' pulmonary', *i. e.* how are the air and blood related to these pulmonary sacs?

8. How is the respiratory cavity bounded in the common crab? Where is the aperture for the admission of water, where for its expulsion? By what means is the constant current of water secured?

9. Shew that the modes of production of the hard parts in Molluscs and in Insects are essentially different, and hence that, when the animals of these classes respectively are increasing in size, those of the one class must cast their hard covering, whilst those of the other only add to it.

10. What is the structure and situation of the gills in Octopus vulgaris? How are they supplied with blood? How is the mechanical part of the respiratory act performed?

11. What is the nature of the glandular appendages which surround the large veins in Cephalopods previous to their division to the gills? Where do their excretory ducts open?

12. Describe the pectoral fin and the osseous belt to which it is attached in an osseous fish, giving the general and special homologies of the bones.

13. How is respiration effected in the Batrachians that have no ribs, and in the Chelonians whose ribs are immoveable?

14. Define true and false ribs. In which classes of vertebrates are there false ribs in front of the sternum?

15. When a crocodile holds by its jaws its prey under water and so has its mouth open, by what special mechanism is the water prevented from entering the larynx, whilst respiration is going on through the nose above water?

16. Describe the third eye-lid in birds, and the muscles by which it is moved. What is peculiar in the proper muscles of the eye-ball in relation to its small mobility in the bird?

PHYSIOLOGY.

1. It is maintained that each functional act of any organ of the body involves the necessity, contemporaneously, of some change in the nutrition, corpuscular constitution of that organ. State the grounds and facts on which this assertion rests, and specially in reference to the muscles and brain.

2. The access of oxygen to bodies unendowed with life is continually effecting their decomposition and disintegration; in what way is this controlled, modified, or compensated in living bodies?

3. Distinguish by reference to the osteology of fishes those members of the skeleton, which are developed in strict conformity to the homology of the vertebral type, from those which are developed in accordance with the law of "irrelative repetition."

4. What provision is there in the articulata for the growth of the body, in the absence of the capacity of interstitial growth?

5. What proof is there that fatty matter can be elaborated in the animal œconomy from starchy and saccharine compounds?

6. Explain the mechanism of rumination.

7. Describe the course of the blood through the fœtal liver and heart of the human subject, and the changes, which occur in the circulation through both these organs, subsequent to birth.

8. What differences are observable in the form and size of the blood-corpuscles of mammalia, birds, reptiles, and fishes?

9. Contrast the mechanism of respiration in Fishes, Batrachia, Gasteropods, and Insects, specifying the relations of such mechanism to the circulation in each respectively.

10. In what consists the peculiarity of a Portal system? To what purposes is it subservient? In what other organ besides the liver does it occur, and in what animals?

11. Trace the modes in which the different proximate principles, as constituents of the food of mammalia, are converted or disposed of in the stomach and small intestines, stating what part in the process these two divisions of the alimentary canal respectively perform.

12. Express the relation which the cerebro-spinal system of nerves bears to the vegetative functions in the higher classes of animals, and give illustrations of this relation.

13. By what peculiarities is the function of the external integument of *Batrachia* distinguished ? By what experiments have these peculiarities been demonstrated ? and what is the condition of the life of these animals, which renders them necessary ?

14. State the peculiarities in the organization of birds which adapt them for support and locomotion in the air. What special demands does this mode of existence make upon the functions of nutrition, respiration, and the generation of heat in them ?

15. Describe the metamorphosis which *cirripedia* undergo. (*Lepas anatifera.*)

16. By what agency does ciliary motion appear to be produced ? What purposes does it subserve ? Give instances of its presence and uses in the higher and in the lower portions of the animal scale.

CHEMISTRY.

1. SHEW by examples that the theory of chemical equivalents is a necessary result from Richter's law of the mutual decomposition of two neutral salts.

2. The volumes and specific gravities of the elements of a binary compound being known, and the volume of the compound, its specific gravity may be calculated.
Prove this, in the case of the vapour of water.

3. Prove that when two compounds, having a common element, combine, the amount of the common element in the equivalent of the one, is, to its amount in the equivalent of the other, in a ratio which may be expressed in whole numbers.

4. When are two elements said to be Isomorphous ?
Shew that the equivalent of oxide of Chromium may be ascertained by its Isomorphism with Iron and Aluminum.

5. The sulphuric, sulphurous, and hypo-sulphurous acids, all form neutral salts with the same quantity of base. What hypothesis will account for this apparent anomaly ?

6. What is the formula for the precipitate from common phosphate of soda by nitrate of silver ? Why is the supernatant liquid acid ?

7. Illustrate by formulæ the process for the fabrication of sulphuric acid.
If sulphate of iron be added to a nitrate, what is the result on the farther addition of sulphuric acid ?

8. Explain by formulæ the fabrication of Ferro-cyanide of potassium. What are compound radicals? Give instances of them.

9. Explain the doctrine of substitution, and shew that, in organic chemistry, the substitution of one element for another, even where the type is retained, is not limited by the electrical character of the elements.

10. The analysis of an organic compound gave, in 100 parts, 20 Carbon, 46.6 Nitrogen, 6.7 Hydrogen and 26.7 Oxygen : determine its formula.

11. If 5 lbs. of ice at 32⁰ be added to 1 lb. of steam at 212⁰, what is the resulting temperature?

12. Explain the process of electro-plating.

Give a theory of electro-chemical decomposition, and state the objections to Davy's theory.

BOTANY.

DEFINE *tersely* the following terms; and *explain* more fully the Illustrations called for in the first four questions.

1. *Hypogynous.* Give examples of flowers with hypogynous corollas, both where the stamens are free and where they are epi-petalous. Let one of each kind be thalamifloral and one of each corollifloral.

2. *Anther.* Name a British Order in which this is unilocular. Explain the peculiarities in that of Adoxa and Salvia.

3. *Legume.* Describe its chief modifications ; giving examples.

4. *Spur.* Name the different organs to which such may belong, giving examples of each.

5. Among which of the Linnean Classes might the Natural Order Leguminosæ be distributed; stating a generic example in each case?

6. Correct the Linnean errors in the descriptions of the floral organs of Arum, Euphorbia, and any plant classed as Didynamia Gymnospermia.

7. Dividing petaloid monocotyledons (all of this class except Grasses and Sedges) into two groups, respectively including plants with perianths "Superior," and "Inferior," in which of these groups would you place an Arum, whose flowers are achlamydeous?

To what Natural Orders and Genera would you refer for the three following plants.

8. Planta exogena, calyce tubuloso 4-dentato, corollâ monopetalâ limbo 4-partito, staminibus duobus, bacca biloculari.

Quære. The inversion of the ovule in the Natural Family to which this Genus belongs?

9. Planta endogena, perianthio 6-partito, laciniis exterioribus reflexis, interioribus erectis, staminibus tribus, ovario triloculari, stigmatibus tribus petaloideis, staminibus oppositis.

Quære. The inversion of the Embyro in the Natural Family to which this Genus belongs?

10. Planta exogena, calyce 5-sepalo, corollâ 5-petalâ, staminibus quinque fertilibus, quinque sterilibus, monadelphis.

Quære. Is there any other British genus of the same order?

11. Describe technically and briefly, such parts *only* of the specimens labelled, A, B, C, D, E, F, as are here referred to.

Stem. General character.

Leaf. Arrangement. Stipulation. Form.

Inflorescence. General character. Bracteal appendages.

Flower. Peculiarities of Calyx, Corolla, Stamens, (especially noticing insertions). Pistil.

Fruit. General character. Placentation. Dehiscence.

Seed. Albuminous or not. Inversion of Embryo.

Natural Order, with such *brief* diagnosis as may suffice for indicating it.

12. Describe the successive stages of development in the growth of a Bean, from the germination of the embryo to the maturation of the fruit.

13. Explain the changes which take place in Starch during the processes of steeping, malting and brewing.

14. Explain the process of respiration in plants.

GENERAL PAPER.

1. STATE broadly the chief phenomena of the geographical and the vertical range of plants. In what respects does the distribution of *Cellulares* differ from that of *Vasculares?*

2. Explain, with examples, the difference between the two processes thus described by Linnæus (*Philosophia Botanica,* § 124). " Prolificatio fit duplici modo; (*a*) Prolificatio e centro, seu ex pistillo enato in prolem, uno pedunculo peragitur, fitque in floribus non Compositis: (*b*) Prolificatio e latere ex calyce communi proles plurimas pedunculatas emittens fit in Compositis Aggregatis proprie dictis." In what respects do both processes ultimately exemplify one common law?

3. Describe accurately the capitulum of *Compositæ;* and point out the form which each part assumes in *Dipsacaceæ* and *Valerianaceæ.* Illustrate

the true and the apparent nature of a superior calyx by reference to a plan belonging to either of these orders.

4. What are the chief modes of reproduction among *Algæ*? How are they distinguished from the modes of reproduction in true Lichens? Has anything analogous to "alternate generations" been observed in plants?

5. Describe the principal forms of Parthenogenesis, and shew that they may all be reduced to the common type of sexual reproduction.

6. What is fat? Whence is it derived? What are its uses?

7. State distinctly the function of the liver. What are the peculiarities of its relation to the circulatory system?

8. In what respects are gills similar to lungs, and in what are they different? Why are some fishes able to live in air a longer time than others?

9. Describe the structure of the cerebro-spinal axis in man.

10. Compare an Ascidian with a cylindrical Bryozoon.

11. Would you refer the *Cirripedia* to *Articulata* or to *Mollusca*? Justify your answer by reference to the essential characters of these two sub-kingdoms.

12. Compare the principal homologous bones of a lion and an eagle.

13. What groups of animal remains are found in Middle Palæozoic strata? Point out any remarkable signs of adaptation in their organization to the then probable state of the surface of the globe. How far do they vary with the mineralogical character of the beds?

14. What are vallies of denudation? Describe any one with which you may be acquainted, giving sections, and noticing any other accompanying disturbances of the Earth's crust.

15. Describe the Permian system as it appears in different parts of England. In what part of Europe is it most typically developed?

16. Point out the chief probable centres and lines of volcanic action in the British Isles, giving instances of the evidence.

17. What are the essential constituents of albite, cobaltine, cryolite, dolomite, realgar, topaz?

18. Give instances of the several kinds of lustre in minerals. Whence does its importance arise? What is pleochroism?

19. Draw the figures of crystals of anatase and wavellite. What are the more important minerals belonging to their respective systems of crystallization?

20. How and by whom was the correspondence between the cleavage angles and the chemical composition of crystals discovered? What is the scientific importance of the discovery?

21. How and by whom was potassium discovered? Describe its chief properties and those of any two of its compounds.

22. Write a *brief* history of the theory of acids.

23. What is meant by the electric energy of chemical elements? Describe and explain Davy's method of protecting the copper sheathing of ships. Wherein does it fail?

24. Describe the several substances known as "sugar". What properties do they possess in common? What is dextrine?

𝔓𝔯𝔢𝔟𝔦𝔬𝔲𝔰 𝔈𝔵𝔞𝔪𝔦𝔫𝔞𝔱𝔦𝔬𝔫.

March, 1856.

Examiners :

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REV. SIMEON HILEY, M.A. *St John's College.*
REV. EDWARD WILLIAM BLORE, M.A. *Trinity College.*
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PALEY'S EVIDENCES.—(A.)

1. WHAT abuse of words lies in defining a miracle to be a violation of the laws of nature and contrary to experience? Shew that it is unfair to argue from hence that all testimony in favour of miracles is inadmissible.

2. What considerations render it highly probable that the first preachers of Christianity would meet with opposition from the Jews?

3. Quote some of the exhortations to patience under persecution which are contained in the New Testament, and shew the fallacy of the pretence that these were inserted in later ages.

4. From what considerations does it appear that the story which the Apostles propagated was probably a miraculous one?

5. Why is it improbable that the story delivered by the first preachers of Christianity should have died and another have been substituted?

6. Describe the "natural progress" of the composition of the Christian writings, and shew that the records in our possession and the evidences concerning them correspond with this.

7. Shew that the miraculous nature of the accounts contained in the New Testament, is no argument against the genuineness of the books.

8. How is the credibility of Christianity strengthened by the unexampled number and variety of the miracles ascribed to Christ?

9. How is the character of Christ a part of the morality of the Gospel?

10. Why are we justified in considering the successful and rapid propagation of Christianity as an auxiliary evidence of its truth?

11. Draw a contrast between the Mosaic and the Christian Dispensation.

PALEY.—(B.)

1. UPON what presumption is the force of experience as an objection to miracles founded?

2. Shew the improbability that the teachers of Christianity would find protection in that general infidelity which is supposed to have prevailed amongst the intelligent part of the Heathen public.

3. Give some of our Lord's prophecies concerning the persecution of His followers. Into what difficulty does Paley shew that we must fall unless we believe that Christ actually did foretell them, and that they accordingly did come to pass.

4. Shew that Christ and his Apostles were in external appearance very ill-suited to produce such a system as the Christian Religion.

5. By what general considerations does Paley endeavour to prove that we have now the same story as that possessed by the early Christians?

6. Explain Paley's remark, that "the Books of the New Testament, when we consider their aggregate authority, afford accumulation of evidence which is frequently overlooked from our habitual manner of reading them."

7. How does Paley disprove the idea, that the ascription of the Gospels to their respective authors was arbitrary or conjectural?

8. Shew that our Saviour's miracles were not tentative miracles.

9. Point out the examples of "extreme naturalness" which occur in the Gospels.

10. Mention some of the instances in which Paley recognizes an identity between the characters of Christ as given in the first three Gospels, and in the last.

11. State fully the peculiar value of the history of the Resurrection as a head of evidence.

PALEY.—(A.)

1. SHEW that to one who admits the existence of a God miracles are not incredible.

2. How does the "nature of the case" afford a strong proof that the original teachers of Christianity, in consequence of their new profession, entered upon a new and singular course of life?

3. Mention some of the coincidences which exist between the account of St Paul's sufferings as recorded in the Acts of the Apostles, and the allusions to the same in his own letters. What is the value of this evidence?

4. In what manner is the general truth of the Apostolic history confirmed by the fact of its assigning adequate causes for effects which were certainly produced, and describing consequences naturally resulting from situations which certainly existed?

5. Illustrate the remark, "The religious rites and usages that prevailed among the early disciples of Christianity were such as belonged to, and sprang out of, the account now in our hands."

6. What was the situation of the authors to whom the four Gospels are ascribed? What evidence does this afford of the truth of their histories?

7. What testimony have we that our Scriptures were received by ancient Christians of different sects?

8. Shew that the conduct of our Lord's Apostles cannot be accounted for, supposing their story to be false.

9. Point out the peculiar excellence of the morality of the Gospel.

10. Explain and answer the objection which is brought against the truth of Christianity from the want of greater clearness in its evidence.

11. Give some instances of the beneficial influence of Christianity on the public usages and institutions of society.

PALEY.—(B.)

1. How does Paley answer the objection, that no human testimony can in any case render miracles credible? Upon what principle does that principle profess to be founded?

2. How does the actual existence of the Christian Religion favour the truth of the proposition "that the original teachers voluntarily passed their lives in labours, dangers, and sufferings?"

3. Illustrate the remark that "there is not the smallest discoverable propensity in the Historian of the Acts of the Apostles to magnify the fortitude, or exaggerate the sufferings of his party." What deduction does Paley draw from this?

4. Shew from the Christian records that the primitive followers of Christ assumed, upon their conversion, a new and peculiar course of private life.

5. State the arguments by which, independently of the Christian histories, Paley endeavours to prove that the story which the first Christians had is the same we have now. ·

6. How does Paley prove that if any one of the four Gospels be genuine, we have in that one, sufficient reason to believe that we possess the accounts which the first preachers of Christianity delivered?

7. What testimony have we that our Scriptures were publicly read and expounded in the religious assemblies of the early Christians, and what is the value of such testimony?

8. Shew that our Saviour's miracles were not such as required merely an otiose assent.

9. What is the argument in favour of Christianity drawn from the candour of the writers of the New Testament?

10. What was the prevailing expectation among the Jews respecting their promised Messiah? What argument does this afford against our Saviour having been an enthusiast or an impostor?

11. Answer the objection of the unbeliever that, "if God had given a revelation he would have written it in the skies."

ARITHMETIC.—(A.)

1. EXPLAIN by what method we are able with only the nine digits and a cypher (by our decimal system) to express any number however large. Multiply 2357 by 5, explaining clearly each step of the process and its reason. Define "Multiplication."

2. (α) The income-tax on £1 is 1s. 4d.; what is it on £100. 17s. 6d.?

(β) A bankrupt pays 17s. 6d. in the pound; how much does he pay on £267. 6s. 8d.?

N.B. (α) and (β) are to be done by "Practice." To what class of examples is the rule applicable?

3. Reduce $\dfrac{3\frac{1}{2}-2\frac{1}{8}}{\frac{1}{4}\text{of}\left(\frac{1}{5}+\frac{1}{7}\right)} \div 15\frac{5}{9}$ to its most simple form.

4. The distance from Yarmouth to Norwich is 20½ miles, and from Cambridge to London 57½, and the 3rd class fares are 1s. 3d. and 8s. respectively; how much would have to be deducted from the present 3rd class fare per mile between Cambridge and London, so that it might be just double the 3rd class fare per mile between Yarmouth and Norwich?

5. Multiply £1875. 13s. 8¾d. by 21. Divide £2. 12s. 3d. by 1s. 4½d.

Reduce ⅓ of £1 to the fraction of 19s. 6d. Find a sum of money which shall be the same fraction of £61. 9s. 1d. that 2cwt. 2qrs. 10lbs. is of 36 cwt. 1 qr. Prove the rule for the division of two fractions, taking $\frac{4}{5} \div \frac{2}{3}$ as an example.

6. When are four quantities said to be in proportion? and shew by means of your definition, that 6 yds. 3 qrs. : 73 yds. 2 qrs. :: 5*s.* 3*d.* : £2. 17*s.* 2*d·* and deduce the method of solving the following question :

"If 6 yds. 3 qrs. cost 5*s.* 3*d.*, what will 73 yds. 2 qrs. cost ?"

7. Reduce 12*s.* 6¾*d.* to the decimals of £1 ; of £1000 ; and of .000001. Find the value of .790625 of £1.

8. Divide 1255 by 1.004 ; 12.55 by 1004 ; .012550 by 1004000.

Reduce $17\frac{13}{1000}$, $\frac{123}{10}$, $\frac{4}{125}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $3\frac{5}{16}$ to decimals, and then add them together.

Reduce $\frac{5}{7}$ of .375 and .04583̇ to vulgar fractions in their lowest terms.

9. Shew that the fraction $\frac{5}{7}$ is not altered in value by multiplying 3 into numerator and denominator. How is it that in a *decimal* fraction we do not alter its value by bringing down to the right hand of the last figure any number of cyphers ?

10. What sum must *A* bequeath to *B* so that *B* may receive £1000 after a legacy duty of £10 per cent. has been deducted ?

11. Find the simple and compound interest of £625 in 2 years at 4 per cent.

12. In what time will £2500 double itself at 4 per cent. simple interest ?

13. What must be the rate of interest, in order that the discount on £2573 payable at the end of 1 yr. 73 dys. may be £93 ?

14. Shew that the interest obtained by investing a sum of money in the 3 per cents. at 82½, is to the interest obtained by investing the same sum in the 3½ per cents. at 93½, as 34 to 35.

15. *A* gave 25*s.* for two tickets (a 1st and 2nd class) from Norwich to Colchester ; what did they cost him separately, if a 1st class ticket from Norwich to Diss cost 3*s.* 6*d.* and a 2nd class cost 2*s.* 9*d.* ? Of course the fares throughout the line are supposed to be always proportional to the distance.

16. If in extracting the square root of 0.2 you had by mistake "*pointed*" thus, 0.20000 &c. ; and then proceeded with the operation accordingly, and that after marking off the decimal places in your result, you had discovered your mistake ; what quantity would you have to *multiply* the erroneous result by, in order to correct it, without extracting the root of 0.2 over again ? Find the first three places of decimals in this multiplier.

ARITHMETIC.—(B.)

1. EXPLAIN our decimal system of Arithmetic, and how it is that we are enabled with a few digits and a cypher to express any number however great.

Define "division." Divide 3472 by 5, explaining clearly the reason of each step of the process.

2. (α) What is the amount of income-tax paid on an annuity of 500 guineas at 7d. in the £1?

(β) An article which cost 6s. 8d. is sold for 8s. 10¾d., what is the profit on £100? Apply the "Rule of Practice" to Examples (α) and (β). What is meant by "aliquot parts?"

3. Reduce $\dfrac{2\frac{3}{4}-1\frac{2}{5}}{\frac{19}{36}+\frac{2}{3}\text{ of }\frac{1}{4}} \div 1\frac{9}{13}$ to its simplest form.

If 1⅔ of a sum of money = ⅔ of 5s. 10d., find the sum.

4. The distance from London to Cambridge is 57½ m.; and from Yarmouth to Norwich 20½. The second class fares between the same places are 11s. and 2s. respectively: what would have to be added to the present fare per mile (second class) between Cambridge and London, so as to make it exactly double the second class fare per mile between Yarmouth and Norwich?

5. Multiply £721. 0s. 5¼d. by 96; and divide 1283 cwt. 4 lbs. by 75. Reduce ⅔ of £1 to the fraction of 1½ of £3. 5s. Prove the rule for the multiplication of two fractions, taking as an example $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{4}{7}$.

6. When are four quantities said to be in proportion? Shew by means of your definition that £191. 12s. 6d. : £31. 10s. :: 365 days : 60 days; and *deduce* the method of working the following question: "If 3 workmen earn between them £191. 12s. 6d. in a year, in what time would they earn £31. 10s.?"

7. Reduce 2s. 6d. to the decimal of $\frac{5}{12}$ of £1; and of $\frac{5}{12}$ of £1000. respectively.

Find the value of .875 of 15s. 6d.

8. Divide 12.55 by .01004 ; 1255 by 10.04 ; and .001255 by 1004.

Reduce 101⅜, $\frac{7}{25}$, $4\frac{1}{2000}$ to decimals, and then add them together.

Reduce ⅔ of 1.375 and .285714 to vulgar fractions in their lowest terms.

9. Shew that the fraction ¾ is not altered in value by multiplying 5 into numerator and denominator. How is it that we do not alter the value of a *decimal* fraction by bringing down any number of cyphers to the right hand of the last figure?

10. After paying an income-tax of 10 per cent. a person has £1250 a year, what was his entire income?

11. Find the difference between the simple and compound interest of £3300 at 3½ per cent. for 2 years.

12. In what time will £537. 16s. 8d. amount to £591. 12s. 4d. at 2½ per cent. simple interest?

13. What must be the rate of interest in order that the discount on £387. 7s. 7½d. payable at the end of 3 years may be £41. 10s. 1½d.?

14. At what price must the 3½ per cents. be, in order that a person may obtain an equal rate of interest by investing in them, as he would by investing in the 3 per cents. at 72?

15. A person taking two tickets (a 1st and a 2nd class) from Norwich to Stowmarket receives 7s. 6d. change out of a sovereign, how much had he to pay for each ticket separately, supposing that the 1st and 2nd class fares from Norwich to Diss are 3s. 6d. and 2s. 9d. respectively? Of course the fares throughout are supposed proportional to the distance.

16. In extracting the square root of 0.003 you have by mistake "pointed" thus 0.00300 &c.; and proceeded with the operation and marked off the decimals accordingly. Without extracting the root of 0.003 over again, there is a certain quantity which if *multiplied* into your erroneous result, will give a correct value of $\sqrt{.003}$, find the first three decimal places of this multiplier.

ARITHMETIC.—(A.)

1. PROVE that 5 times 27 = 27 times 5, and that ½ of 3 = ⅗ of 1.

2. (α) What is the dividend on £2045. 15s. 9d. at 5s. 11½d. in the £.
   (β) Find the value of 9 yds. 2 ft. 10 in. at 5s. 7½d. per yard.

N.B. (α) and (β) both by "Practice." To what class of examples is the rule of "Practice" applicable? What is the meaning of the term "an aliquot part?"

3. Easter Sunday is always the Sunday directly *following* the *first* full moon which falls *after* March 20th; there will be a full moon on March 21st, 1856 (a *Friday*); February in 1856 has 29 days, being a "leap year." Find from these data when Easter Sunday fell in 1854.

4. Find the area of a room 12 ft. 4 in. long by 10 ft. 5 in. broad, by duodecimals, or cross multiplication. If in this example the room were not supposed to be a *rectangular* parallelogram, how would the answer have to be interpreted?

5. Add together ½ of 2s. 6¾d. + ⅓ of £3. 2s. 6¼d. + ⅛ of £5. 7s. 3¼d., and reduce to its simplest form $\{2\frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{2}$ of $\dfrac{7 - \frac{1\frac{2}{3}}{2\frac{1}{2}}}{3\frac{1}{5}}\} \div 1\frac{77}{228}$.

6. What fraction is 1s. 6½d. of 2s. 5d.? and 5¼ of 4⅕?

If A be 2⅔ of B, and B be 1⅜ of C, and D be 7⅓ of C, what fraction is A of D?

What is meant by "reducing one quantity to the fraction of another?"

7. A person rows from A to B (a distance of a mile and a half) and back again in an hour; how long would it have taken him if he had "pulled" equally hard, and there had been a stream of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour flowing from A toward s B?

8. Divide 2.021 by 1000, 20.21 by .001, 23.0142 by 121, 23014200 by .0121, and 2301.420 by 0.0012100. Prove the foregoing results by vulgar fractions, and reduce ($\frac{3}{25}$ of $2.45 - \frac{1}{100}$ of .02) $\div$ 1000 to a decimal.

9. Find the value of .375 of a guinea; and reduce $4s.\,7\frac{1}{2}d.$ to the decimal of 0.01 of £1, and likewise to that of £0.01.

10. When are four quantities said to be in proportion?
The four quantities, 1 lb. 4 oz., £23. 16s. 3d., £19. 1s., and 1 lb. 9 oz. taken in a certain order are in proportion, prove that they are so by means of your definition. What are *concrete* quantities? Can 1 lb. 4 oz. be multiplied by £19. 1s.?

11. If $2\frac{2}{3}$ of $B = 1\frac{1}{2}$ of $(A + \frac{3}{4}$ of $A)$, find two whole numbers which shall bear to each other the ratio of A to B.

12. If a certain number of workmen can do a piece of work in 25 days, in what time will $1\frac{2}{3}$ of that number of men do a piece of work twice as great, supposing that 2 of the first set can do as much work in an hour as 3 of the second set can in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and that the second set work half as long a day as the first set?

13. A person investing in the 4 per cents. receives $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. interest for his money; what is the price of stock?

14. How much stock at $92\frac{2}{3}$ must be sold out to pay a bill of £715. 17s., due 9 months hence at 4 per cent. simple interest?

15. (α) Given that the square of $15334 = 235131556$; find that of 153347, without going through the operation of squaring.

(β) Given that the square root of 1038361 is 1019; find the square root of 103876864.

(γ) Extract the cube root of 0.01 to 3 places of decimals.

ARITHMETIC.—(B.)

1. PROVE that 29 multiplied by $15 = 15$ multiplied by 29.
Likewise that $\frac{3}{11}$ of $1 = \frac{1}{11}$ of 3.

2. (α) If a person's estate be worth £1384. 16s. a year, and the land be assessed at 2s. $9\frac{1}{2}d.$ per £, what is his clear annual income?

(β) What is the cost of 39 cwt. 3 qrs. 26 lbs. at £4. 17s. 10d. per cwt.?

N.B. (α) and (β) both by "Practice." To what class of examples does the "rule of Practice" apply, and why is it so called?
What is the meaning of an "aliquot part?"

3.   Easter Sunday is always the Sunday directly *following* the *first* full moon which falls *after* March 20th : there are 29½ days between any two consecutive full moons : February 1852 (being a "leap" year) had 29 days, and there was a full moon on April 18th, 1848 (a *Tuesday*).

From these data find when Easter fell in 1855.

4.   Find the area of a room 8 ft. 4 in. long, by 12 ft. 2 in. broad, by duo-decimals or cross multiplication. If in this example the room were not supposed to be a *rectangular* parallelogram, how would the answer have to be interpreted ?

5.   Add together ½ of 16*s*. 6¼*d*. + ⅓ of 12*s*. 10¼*d*. + ⅙ of £2. 4*s*. 8¾*d*.

Reduce to its lowest terms $\left(\dfrac{2\frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{3} \text{ of } 1\frac{5}{6}}{\frac{1}{5} \times 3\frac{1}{3} + \frac{13}{36}} - \dfrac{1}{2\frac{1}{2}}\right) \div \dfrac{1}{1\frac{3}{4}}.$

6.   What fraction is 1*s*. 5*d*. of 5¾*d*. ? and 2½ of 3⅓ ?

If *A* be ½ of 2⅔ of *B*, and *C* be 1⅕ of *B*, what fraction is *A* of *C* ?

What is *meant* by "reducing one quantity to the fraction of another?"

7.   A person rows a distance of 1½ miles *down* a stream in 20 minutes; but without the aid of the stream it would have taken him half an hour; what is the rate of the stream per hour ? and how long would it take him to return *against* it ?

8.   Divide .01 by 1000 ; 202 by .01 ; and 13099.52 by .0011008 ; and prove your results by vulgar fractions.

Reduce ($\frac{5}{80}$ of 11.02 − $\frac{3}{50}$ of 11.8) ÷ 0.1 to a decimal.

9.   Reduce 18*s*. 4½*d*. to the decimal of £1, and likewise to that of £1000. Find the value of .785 of £10.

10.   When are four quantities said to be in proportion ? and apply your definition to ascertain whether the four quantities 3 lbs. 2 oz.; 1*s*. 1¾*d*.; 1*s*. 7½*d*. ; 4 lbs. 2 oz. can be so arranged as to form a proportion.   Can pounds and ounces be multiplied into shillings and pence ?

11.   If 1⅔ of $(A - \frac{2}{5}$ of $A) = 2\frac{1}{2}$ of $\left(B + \dfrac{B}{4}\right)$; find two whole numbers which shall be to each other in the ratio of *A* to *B*.

12.   If 20 men can perform a piece of work in 12 days, how many men will perform a piece of work half as large again in a fifth part of the time, if they work the same number of hours a day; supposing that 2 of the second set can do as much work in an hour as 3 of the first set ?

13.   A person investing in the 4 per cents. receives 5 per cent. for his money; what is the price of stock ?

14.   When the 3 per cents. are at 80, how much stock must be sold out to pay a bill of £690. 3*s*. 9*d*. due 9 months hence at 3 per cent. simple interest?

15. (α) Given that the square of 10129 is 102596641; find the square of 101293, without going through the operation of squaring.

(β) Given that the square root of 105625 is 325, find that of 10573009.

(γ) Extract the cube root of 0.5 to 3 places of decimals.

ALGEBRA.—(A.)

1. Distinguish between the addition of Algebraical and that of Arithmetical quantities.

Add $16a^2 - 7ab - 8b^2 + 3c$, $4b^2 - 8c + ab$, $12ab - 8a^2 + 5c$.

2. Find the values of $20ab - 7bc + 16ac - 5a^2$ when a, b, c, d are equal to 1, 3, 4, 5 respectively.

3. Explain the multiplication of $-a$ by $-a$.

4. Multiply $a^2 + 2ab + b^2 - c^2$ by $a^2 - 2ab + b^2 + c^2$; and shew that the result may be expressed under the form $(a^2 - b^2)^2 - c^2(c^2 - 4ab)$.

5. State the preliminary steps to be adopted in the division of one algebraical quantity by another.

Divide $(a^3 + b^3)^2 + 2a^2b(a^3 - a^2b - b^3)$ by $a^2 + b^2$.

6. Shew that $\dfrac{a+b}{a^2 + ab + b^2} - \dfrac{a-b}{a^2 - ab + b^2}$ may be put under the form $\dfrac{2b^3}{a^4 + b^4 + a^2b^2}$.

7. Solve the following equations:

(1) $\dfrac{7x+2}{5} - \dfrac{4x-1}{2} = 0.$

(2) $\dfrac{4x+5}{3} - \dfrac{7x+9}{4} = \dfrac{3x-8}{5} + 61.$

(3) $\dfrac{x^2}{3} + \dfrac{5x}{2} = 27.$

8. A has $\frac{3}{11}$th share in a concern and sells $\frac{1}{5}$th of $\frac{5}{8}$th of this share for £500; what is the value of $\frac{1}{11}$th of $\frac{1}{12}$th of the concern?

9. A is 40 years older than B and in 4 years A will be 3 times the age of B. What are the respective ages of A and B?

10. A can do a piece of work in 6 days, but with the help of B he can do it in $2\frac{2}{5}$ days. How long would B alone take to do the work?

11. Prove that a ratio of greater inequality is diminished and of less inequality increased by adding the same quantity to both its terms.

12. The quantities a, b, c, d are in proportion. Express their relations to each other by an equation.

Find a mean proportional between $\frac{7}{5}$ and $\frac{2}{7}$.

13. Solve the following equations:

(1) $4x - 5y + 7 = 0,$
    $18x + 14y - 5 = 0.$

(2) $x + y - 6 = 0,$
    $4x^2 - 7y^2 + 27 = 0.$

(3) $3(x^2 - 1) - 4xy = 0,$
    $2(2y^2 + 1) - 3xy = 0.$

14. A farmer buys a number of oxen for 200 guineas, and, after losing 4 of them, sells the remainder for £7 a head more than they cost him, and gains by the transaction 20 guineas. What number of oxen did he purchase?

15. Two vessels A and B contain each a mixture of water and wine, A in the ratio of $3 : 4$, B in that of $5 : 6$. What quantity must be taken from each to form a mixture which shall consist of 7 gallons of water and 11 of wine?

ALGEBRA.—(B.)

1. DISTINGUISH between the subtraction of algebraical and that of arithmetical quantities.

Subtract $3a^2 - 4ac + 2b^2 - 5c^2$ from $3b^2 - 4ab + a^2 - 2c^2$.

2. Find the value of $16a^2 + 5bc - 6c^2 + 7ad$, when a, b, c, d are respectively equal to 3, 2, 5, 1.

3. Explain the division of $+ a$ by $- a$.

4. Multiply $b^2 + 2ab - c^2 + a^2$ by $c^2 + a^2 - 2ab + b^2$, and shew that the result may be expressed under the form $(a^2 - b^2)^2 + c^2 (4ab - c^2)$.

5. State the preliminary steps to be adopted in the division of one algebraical quantity by another.

Divide $a^6 + b^6 - ab(a^2 + b^2) \{ab - b(a^2 - b^2)\}$ by $a^2 - b^2$.

6. Shew that $\dfrac{a^2 + ab + b^2}{a + b} - \dfrac{a^2 - ab + b^2}{a - b}$ may be put under the form $\dfrac{2b^3}{b^2 - a^2}$.

7. Solve the following equations:

(1) $\dfrac{3x - 1}{4} + \dfrac{2x - 1}{3} = \dfrac{13}{36}.$

(3) $\dfrac{x^2}{5} + \dfrac{8x}{3} = 5.$

(2) $\dfrac{2x - 5}{7} + \dfrac{5x + 3}{2} = \dfrac{31}{4}.$

8. A has $\frac{1}{8}$th share of a ship and sells $\frac{1}{11}$th of $\frac{3}{8}$th of his share for £100. What is the value of $\frac{1}{3}$th of $\frac{1}{11}$th of the ship?

9. A is 30 years younger than B, and 5 years back B was twice the age of A. What is A's age?

10. A takes 9 hours to dig a certain trench and B takes 7 hours. How long will A and B together take to dig it?

11. Prove that a ratio of greater inequality is increased and of less inequality diminished by subtracting the same quantity from both its terms.

12. a, b, c, d are in proportion; prove that
$$a - b : c - d = b : d.$$
Find the mean proportional between $\frac{17}{4}$ and $\frac{11}{3}$.

13. Solve the following equations:

(1) $\quad 5x + 9y - 7 = 0,$
$\quad\quad 13x + 21y - 19 = 0.$

(3) $\quad 4(x^2 - 1) - 5xy = 0,$
$\quad\quad 3(y^2 - 1) - 2xy = 0.$

(2) $\quad 3x + 2y - 7 = 0,$
$\quad\quad 2x^2 - 5y^2 + 30 = 0.$

14. A horse-dealer buys a number of horses for £180, and after losing 5 sells the remainder for £9 a head more than he gave for them, losing by the transaction £45. What number of horses did he buy?

15. Two vessels A and B contain different mixtures of wine and water, the one in the proportion of $2 : 5$, and the other in that of $3 : 11$. What quantity must be taken from each to form a mixture which shall contain 5 quarts of wine and 13 of water?

EUCLID.—(A.)

1. DEFINE a point, a plane rectilineal angle, and a circle.

2. If two angles of a triangle be equal to one another, the sides also which subtend, or are opposite to, the equal angles, shall be equal to one another.

3. Draw a straight line perpendicular to a given straight line of an unlimited length, from a given point without it.

4. Any two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third side.

5. If two triangles have two angles of one equal to two angles of the other, each to each; and one side equal to one side, viz. either the sides adjacent to the equal angles, or the sides opposite to equal angles in each; then shall the other sides be equal, each to each : and also the third angle of the one to the third angle of the other.

6. If a side of any triangle be produced, the exterior angle is equal to the two interior and opposite angles; and the three interior angles of every triangle are equal to two right angles.

7. If a parallelogram and a triangle be upon the same base, and between the same parallels; the parallelogram shall be double of the triangle.

8. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the rectangles contained by the whole and each of the parts, are together equal to the square of the whole line.

9. In obtuse-angled triangles, if a perpendicular be drawn from any of the acute angles to the opposite side produced, the square of the side subtending the obtuse angle is greater than the squares of the sides containing the obtuse angle, by twice the rectangle contained by the side upon which, when produced, the perpendicular falls, and the straight line intercepted without the triangle between the perpendicular and the obtuse angle.

10. If two circles cut one another, they shall not have the same centre.

11. Equal straight lines in a circle are equally distant from the centre; and those which are equally distant from the centre, are equal to one another.

12. The angle at the centre of a circle is double of the angle at the circumference, upon the same base, that is, upon the same part of the circumference.

13. In a circle, the angle in a semicircle is a right angle; but the angle in a segment greater than a semicircle is less than a right angle; and the angle in a segment less than a semicircle is greater than a right angle.

EUCLID.—(B).

1. DEFINE a line, a superficies, and the centre of a circle.

2. Upon the same base, and on the same side of it, there cannot be two triangles that have their sides which are terminated in one extremity of the base equal to one another, and likewise those which are terminated in the other extremity.

3. If one side of a triangle be produced, the exterior angle is greater than either of the interior opposite angles.

4. If from the ends of the side of a triangle, there be drawn two straight lines to a point within the triangle, these shall be less than the other two sides of the triangle, but shall contain a greater angle.

5. If a straight line fall upon two parallel straight lines, it makes the alternate angles equal to another; and the exterior angle equal to the interior and opposite upon the same side; and likewise the two interior angles upon the same side together equal to two right angles.

6. Parallelograms upon the same base, and between the same parallels, are equal to one another.

7. Describe a parallelogram that shall be equal to a given triangle, and have one of its angles equal to a given rectilineal angle.

8. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the rectangle contained by the whole and one of the parts is equal to the rectangle contained by the two parts, together with the square of the aforesaid part.

9. Divide a given straight line into two parts, so that the rectangle contained by the whole, and one of the parts, shall be equal to the square of the other part.

10. If two circles touch one another internally, they shall not have the same centre.

11. The diameter is the greatest straight line in a circle; and, of all others, that which is nearer to the centre is always greater than one more remote: and the greater is nearer to the centre than the less.

12. The opposite angles of any quadrilateral figure described in a circle, are together equal to two right angles.

13. If a straight line touches a circle, and from the point of contact a straight line be drawn cutting the circle, the angles made by this line with the line touching the circle, shall be equal to the angles which are in the alternate segments of the circle.

MECHANICS.

(Trigonometrical methods of solution are not excluded.)

1. DEFINE Force, Density, Mass.

If the density of one substance be 6.7, and of another 7.2; in what proportions must they be mixed to produce a substance of density 6.9?

2. Prove the Proposition of the Parallelogram of Forces, so far as the magnitude of the resultant is concerned.

Three forces represented by those diagonals of three adjacent faces of a cube which meet, act on a point; the resultant equals twice the diagonal of the cube.

3. If two weights acting perpendicularly to the arms of a straight lever, on opposite sides of the fulcrum, will balance, they are inversely as their distances from the fulcrum.

A window-frame is supported in the usual manner by weights, equal respectively to half the weight of the frame; if one string break, find the pressure sustained by a stick, placed to prop up the window in the same vertical line as the broken string, and state the effect of placing it in any other position.

4. If two weights balance each other on a straight lever, when it is horizontal, they will balance each other in every other position of the lever. Why does this proposition not apply to the case of the Common Balance?

5. In a system in which the same string passes round any number of pulleys and the parts of it between the pulleys are parallel, there is equilibrium, when $P : W :: 1 : n$, where n is the number of strings at the lower block.

6

Shew the advantages of the system of pulleys, where the radii of those in the lower block are as $1 : 3 : 5$, &c. and in the upper $2 : 4 : 6$, &c.

6.   Shew how to graduate the Common Steel-yard.

7.   The weight (W) being on an inclined plane, and the force (P) acting parallel to the plane, there is equilibrium when $P : W ::$ the height of the plane to its length.

Compare two weights, which support each other on two planes by means of a string passing over a pulley at the common vertex of the two planes, the string being in each case parallel to the plane.

8.   If P and W balance each other on the single moveable pulley, where the strings are parallel, and it be set in motion, $P : W :: W$'s velocity in the direction of gravity : P's velocity.

State the general principle of which this is a particular case.

9.   Define " Centre of Gravity." Find that of any number of particles in one plane.

Weights of 1, 2, 3 lbs. respectively are suspended from a weightless bar at distances of 4, 6, 7 inches respectively from one end of it, find the position of the centre of gravity of the weights.

10.   Find the centre of gravity of a triangle; and shew that it coincides with that of three equal weights placed at the three angular points.

Four triangles are formed by taking any side of a hexagon as a base and joining its extremities with the other angular points; find their centre of gravity.

11.   When a body is placed on a horizontal plane, it will stand or fall, according as the vertical line drawn from its centre of gravity, falls within or without its base.

A square stands on a horizontal plane; if equal portions be removed from two opposite corners by lines parallel to a diagonal, find the least portion that can be left, so as not to topple over.

EUCLID. BOOKS I. II. III.—(A).

For all Candidates for a B.A. Degree.

1.   Upon the same base and on the same side of it, there cannot be two triangles, which have their sides terminated in one extremity of the base equal to one another and likewise those terminated in the other extremity.

2.   If a straight line, falling upon two other straight lines, makes the exterior angle equal to the interior and opposite upon the same side of the line; or makes the interior angle upon the same side equal to two right angles; the two straight lines shall be parallel to each other.

If two lines, which meet, be parallel to two others which also meet, the *angles* included by the two pairs of lines will be equal.

3. The complements of the parallelogram, which are about the diameter of any parallelogram, are equal to one another.

If one of the complements be a square, the parallelogram will also be a square.

4. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the squares of the whole line and of one of the parts, are equal to twice the rectangle contained by the whole and that part, together with the square of the other part.

State this result algebraically.

5. One circle cannot touch another in more points than one, whether it touches it on the inside or the outside.

6. If a straight line touches a circle, and from the point of contact a straight line be drawn cutting the circle, the angles made by this line with the line touching the circle, shall be equal to the angles in the alternate segments of the circle.

If two circles have a common tangent and equilateral triangles be inscribed in them, having one angular point in the point of contact, the triangles will have their sides parallel.

For Candidates for Honors.

1. In a given circle inscribe a triangle equiangular to a given triangle.

2. Describe an isosceles triangle having each of the angles at the base double of the third angle.

What is the immediate object of this proposition ?

3. The sides about the equal angles of equiangular triangles are proportionals.

Shew how this proposition may be proved by superposition as in Prop. 4, B. 1.

4. Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.

What can you infer from this as to the ratio of squares to each other?

5. Describe a rectilineal figure which shall be similar to one, and equal to another given rectilineal figure.

Suppose the rectilineal figure last referred to be a polygon of irregular shape, how would it have to be dealt with in the course of construction?

6. The rectangle contained by the diagonals of a quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle, is equal to both the rectangles contained by its opposite sides.

EUCLID. BOOKS I. II. III.—(B.)
For all Candidates for a B.A. Degree.

1. If at a point in a straight line, two other straight lines upon the opposite sides of it, make the adjacent angles together equal to two right angles, these two straight lines shall be in one and the same straight line.

6—2

2. If a straight line fall upon two parallel straight lines, it makes the alternate angles equal to one another and the exterior angle equal to the interior and opposite upon the same side; and likewise the two interior angles upon the same side together equal to two right angles.

If two parallelograms have two adjacent sides of the one parallel to two adjacent sides of the other, the angles of the parallelograms will also be equal.

3. If the square, described upon one of the sides of a triangle, be equal to the squares described upon the other two sides of it, the angle contained by those two sides is a right angle.

If the square on the hypothenuse be five times that on one of the sides; compare the two sides.

4. If a straight line be divided into two equal and also into two unequal parts; the rectangle contained by the unequal parts together with the square of the line between the points of section is equal to the square of half the line.

State this result algebraically.

5. Draw a straight line from a given point, either without or in the circumference, which shall touch a given circle.

6. Upon a given straight line, to describe a segment of a circle containing an angle equal to a given rectilineal angle.

If two equal circles touch each other externally and two lines be drawn through the points of contact, cutting the circles, a parallelogram may be formed by joining the points of section, of which the two lines are diagonals.

For Candidates for Honors.

1. ABOUT a given circle describe a triangle equiangular to a given triangle.

2. Inscribe an equilateral and equiangular pentagon in a given circle.

Shew that each of the triangles made by joining the extremities of adjoining sides of the pentagon is less than a third and greater than a fourth of the whole area of the pentagon.

3. If the sides of two triangles about each of their angles be proportionals, the triangles will be equiangular, and the equal angles will be those which are opposite to the homologous sides.

State the converse of this proposition. How may the proposition be stated so as to include both cases?

4. Equal triangles which have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other, have their sides about the equal angles reciprocally proportional.

Shew that, provided the sides of one of the triangles be made the extremes, it is indifferent, so far as the truth of the proposition is concerned, in what order the sides of the other triangle are taken as the means of the four proportionals.

5. Parallelograms about the diameter of any parallelogram are similar to the whole and to one another.

Shew that each of the complements of the parallelograms is a mean proportional between them.

6. If an angle of a triangle be bisected by a straight line, which likewise cuts the base; the rectangle contained by the sides of the triangle is equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the base, together with the square of the straight line which bisects the angle.

CICERO.—TUSCULAN DISPUTATIONS. BOOK I.

DIVISION I.—(A.)

TRANSLATE, Capp. xvi. xvii. (38, 39, 40):

Beginning, Magni autem est ingenii, revocare mentem...
Ending, ego enim ipse cum eodem ipso non invitus erraverim.

DIVISION I.—(B.)

TRANSLATE, Capp. xvii. xviii. (40, 41):

Beginning, Num igitur dubitamus, sicut pleraque, sic et hoc?...
Ending, hæc magistro concedat Aristoteli: canere ipse doceat.

DIVISION II.—(A.)

TRANSLATE, Cap. xi. (23—25):

Beginning, M. Quod malle te intelligo, id puto esse...
Ending, animis manentibus, aut non miseros, sensu carentes?

DIVISION II.—(B.)

TRANSLATE, Cap. xiii. (29, 30):

Beginning, Quære, quorum demonstrantur sepulcra...
Ending, sentimus natura duce, nulla ratione, nullaque doctrina.

DIVISION III.—(A.)

TRANSLATE, Capp. xxxiii. xxxiv. (81—83):

Beginning, Sed quid agimus? oblitine sumus, hoc nunc...
Ending, igitur mors abducit, non a bonis, verum si quærimus.

Division III.—(B.)

TRANSLATE, Cap. xxxvi. (87, 88):
    Beginning, Sed hoc ipsum concedatur, bonis rebus homines...
    Ending, in mortuo : ne carere quidem igitur in mortuo est.

Division IV.—(A.)

TRANSLATE, Cap. xxii. (50—52):
    Beginning, Sed plurimi contra nituntur, animosque quasi...
    Ending, cujusdam animi præceptum, sic, ut tributum deo sit.

Division IV.—(B.)

TRANSLATE, Capp. xxvii. xxviii. (67, 68):
    Beginning, A. Ubi igitur, aut qualis est ista mens ?...
    Ending, sub axe posita ad stellas septem, unde
        Horrifer Aquilonis stridor gelidas molitur nives.

Division V.—(A.)

TRANSLATE, Capp. ii. iii. (4—6):
    Beginning, An censemus, si Fabio nobilissimo homini laudi...
    Ending, qui eandem licentiam scribendi sibi permitti volunt.

Division V.—(B.)

TRANSLATE, Cap. iv. (7, 8):
    Beginning, Sed ut Aristoteles, vir summo ingenio, scientiæ...
    Ending, non quasi narretur. Ergo ita nascetur exordium.

Division VI.—(A.)

TRANSLATE, Capp. v. vi. (10—12):
    Beginning, M. Dic, quæso, num te illa terrent ?...
    Ending, omnes denique miseros, qui hac luce careant.

Division VI.—(B.)

TRANSLATE, Capp. viii. ix. (16—19):
    Beginning, A. Non postulo id quidem; aveo tamen audire :...
    Ending, alii in cerebro dixerunt animi esse sedem, et locum.

GOSPEL OF ST MATTHEW.

Division I.—(A.)

1. **Translate**, i. 20—25:

   Beginning, Ταῦτα δὲ αὐτοῦ ἐνθυμηθέντος, κ. τ. λ.

   Ending, καὶ ἐκάλεσεν τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ 'ΙΗΣΟΥΝ.

   What questions have been raised as to the meaning of ἵνα and ἕως οὖ?

   By whom and under what circumstances was this prophecy originally uttered?

2. Translate, xxiv. 1, 2:

   Beginning, Καὶ ἐξελθὼν ὁ 'Ιησοῦς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἱεροῦ, κ. τ. λ.

   Ending, ὧδε λίθος ἐπὶ λίθον, ὃς οὐ καταλυθήσεται.

   Give a short account of the previous and subsequent history of this temple, mentioning the prophecies which were made with respect to it.

3. What is the meaning and derivation of the following words: ἀποστάσιον, εὐώνυμος, παγιδεύω, ἀκρασία?

   Parse πέπρακε, ἐκάμμυσαν, τεθλιμμένη.

Division I.—(B.)

1. **Translate**, ii. 7—12:

   Beginning, Τότε 'Ηρώδης λάθρα καλέσας τοὺς μάγους, κ.τ.λ.

   Ending, δι' ἄλλης ὁδοῦ ἀνεχώρησαν εἰς τὴν χώραν αὐτῶν.

   Who were the Magi? Why did Herod direct them to Bethlehem? What statements of profane authors may serve to illustrate this history?

   Parse ἀνοίξαντες, προσήνεγκαν, χρηματισθέντες. Trace the change of meaning in the last word.

2. Translate, xiii. 40—42:

   Beginning, "Ωσπερ οὖν συλλέγεται τὰ ζιζάνια, κ.τ.λ.

   Ending, ὁ κλαυθμὸς καὶ ὁ βρυγμὸς τῶν ὀδόντων.

   What is the classical meaning of συντέλεια?

3. Mention the different names or titles given to our Lord in this Gospel, and explain their meaning.

Division II.—(A.)

1. **Translate**, vi. 6—8:

   Beginning, Σὺ δὲ ὅταν προσεύχῃ, κ.τ.λ.

   Ending, πρὸ τοῦ ὑμᾶς αἰτῆσαι αὐτόν.

   What is the meaning and derivation of ταμιεῖον, βαττολογέω, ἐπιούσιος, νηστεύω, ἐπιορκέω, ἀκέραιος?

2. Translate, xxiii. 1—7 :

Beginning, Τότε ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἐλάλησεν τοῖς ὄχλοις, κ. τ. λ.

Ending, καὶ καλεῖσθαι ὑπὸ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ῥαββί.

Explain φυλακτήρια, κράσπεδα.

3. What instances are there in the Old Testament of persons raised from the dead? How many miracles of the kind are recorded to have been performed by our Lord?

DIVISION II.—(B.)

1. TRANSLATE, ii. 16—18 :

Beginning, Τότε Ἡρώδης ἰδὼν ὅτι ἐνεπαίχθη, κ. τ. λ.

Ending, καὶ οὐκ ἤθελεν παρακληθῆναι, ὅτι οὐκ εἰσίν.

How does this prophecy apply to the slaughter of the Innocents? Derive and explain παλιγγενεσία, κολλυβιστής, ἀδημονέω. Parse ἀποκτανθῆναι, συνῆκα, μετῆρεν.

2. Translate, xxvi. 62—68 :

Beginning, Καὶ ἀναστὰς ὁ ἀρχιερεὺς εἶπεν αὐτῷ, κ. τ. λ.

Ending, τίς ἐστιν ὁ παίσας σε ;

What were the duties of the ἀρχιερεύς? Who held the office at this time?

3. Mention the most remarkable types of our Lord among the characters of the Old Testament, pointing out the particular resemblances in each case.

DIVISION III.—(A.)

1. TRANSLATE, ii. 14, 15 :

Beginning, Ὁ δὲ ἐγερθεὶς παρέλαβεν τὸ παιδίον, κ. τ. λ.

Ending, Ἐξ Αἰγύπτου ἐκάλεσα τὸν υἱόν μου.

What Herod was this? What is known of his character from other sources? By whom was he succeeded? Where does this prophecy occur? To what event did it refer in the first instance? What may we learn from the manner in which it is interpreted by St Matthew?

2. Translate, xx. 8—15 :

Beginning, Ὀψίας δὲ γενομένης λέγει ὁ κύριος, κ.τ.λ.

Ending, ὅτι ἐγὼ ἀγαθός εἰμι ;

What is the force of ἀνά? How did the Jews divide the day and night?

3. Parse δεδιωγμένοι, τιθέασιν, κρυβῆναι, ἀφέωνται, ῥῦσαι. Distinguish between the different words used by the Evangelists to signify the miracles of our Lord.

DIVISION III.—(B.)

1. **TRANSLATE, v. 17—20:**

Beginning, Μὴ νομίσητε ὅτι ἦλθον καταλῦσαι, κ. τ. λ.

Ending, οὐ μὴ εἰσέλθητε εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν τῶν οὐρανῶν.

Explain ἰῶτα, κεραία. Parse ἄφες, ἀνεῴχθησαν, διαλλάγηθι. Give the meaning and derivation of ἀσβεστος, ἀμφίβληστρον, ὑποκριτής, κληρονομέω.

2. **Translate, xviii. 23—27:**

Beginning, Διὰ τοῦτο ὡμοιώθη ἡ βασιλεία τῶν οὐρανῶν, κ. τ. λ.

Ending, καὶ τὸ δάνειον ἀφῆκεν αὐτῷ.

3. What kinds of temptation are exemplified in the temptation of our Lord? How does the account given by St Matthew differ from that of St Luke? In what other cases do we read of forty days' fasting?

DIVISION IV.—(A.)

1. **TRANSLATE, ii. 21—23:**

Beginning, Ὁ δὲ ἐγερθεὶς παρέλαβεν τὸ παιδίον, κ. τ. λ.

Ending, τῶν προφητῶν ὅτι Ναζωραῖος κληθήσεται.

What is the difficulty with respect to this quotation? How has it been explained?

2. **Translate, xviii. 1—7:**

Beginning, Ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ προσῆλθον, κ. τ. λ.

Ending, ἐκείνῳ δι᾽ οὗ τὸ σκάνδαλον ἔρχεται.

Give the meaning and derivation of ὀνικός, κῆνσος, τελώνης. Parse κρεμασθῇ, πραθῆναι.

3. How was Palestine divided in the time, (1) of David, (2) of our Lord?

DIVISION IV.—(B.)

1. **TRANSLATE, iii. 4—9:**

Beginning, Αὐτὸς δὲ ὁ Ἰωάννης εἶχεν τὸ ἔνδυμα, κ. τ. λ.

Ending, ἐκ τῶν λίθων τούτων ἐγεῖραι τέκνα τῷ Ἀβραάμ.

Quote any passages from the Old Testament referring to John the Baptist. How is he spoken of by our Lord? Was the rite of baptism known amongst the Jews previously?

2. **Translate, xii. 18—21:**

Beginning, Ἰδοὺ ὁ παῖς μου ὃν ᾑρέτισα· ὁ ἀγαπητός, κ. τ. λ.

Ending, Καὶ τῷ ὀνόματι αὐτοῦ ἔθνη ἐλπιοῦσι.

Parse ᾑρέτισα, συντετριμμένον, κατεάξει, σβέσει, ἐλπιοῦσιν.

3. Give an account of the Jewish sects in the time of our Lord.

DIVISION V.—(A.)

1. TRANSLATE, iv. 15, 16:

Beginning, Γῆ Ζαβουλὼν καὶ γῆ Νεφθαλείμ, κ. τ. λ.
Ending, ἐν χώρᾳ καὶ σκιᾷ θανάτου, φῶς ἀνέτειλεν αὐτοῖς.

By whom was this prophecy spoken? How was it fulfilled? What is the sea referred to? Explain τῶν ἐθνῶν. Quote passages from the New Testament shewing the estimation in which the Galileans were held.

2. Translate, xxii. 15—22:

Beginning, Τότε πορευθέντες οἱ Φαρισαῖοι συμβούλιον, κ. τ. λ.
Ending, ἀκούσαντες ἐθαύμασαν· καὶ ἀφέντες αὐτὸν ἀπῆλθον.

Explain κῆνσος and δηνάριον. Mention any other words of Latin origin which occur in this Gospel. Who was emperor at this time? When and how did the Romans obtain the supremacy of Judea?

3. Parse λήμψεται, ἐγήγερται, ἐρριμμένοι, εἰσενεγκῇς, φανῶσι.

DIVISION V.—(B.)

1. TRANSLATE, v. 38—42:

Beginning, Ἠκούσατε ὅτι ἐρρήθη, Ὀφθαλμὸν ἀντὶ, κ. τ. λ.
Ending, καὶ τὸν θέλοντα ἀπὸ σοῦ δανείσασθαι μὴ ἀποστραφῇς.

Describe the χιτών and ἱμάτιον. What is the exact meaning of ἀγγαρεύω? In what other passage of this Gospel does it occur? What is the difference in meaning between δανείζω and δανείζομαι?

2. Translate, xxvii. 3—10:

Beginning, Τότε ἰδὼν Ἰούδας ὁ παραδοὺς αὐτὸν, κ. τ. λ.
Ending, ἀγρὸν τοῦ κεραμέως, καθὰ συνέταξέν μοι κύριος.
Explain κορβανᾶν. Parse ἀπήγξατο, ἀνθέξεται, ἀπαρθῇ.

3. Give some account of the women whose names appear in St Matthew's genealogy of our Lord. Why may we suppose that they were singled out for mention? In what respects does this genealogy differ from that of St Luke?

DIVISION VI.—(A.)

1. TRANSLATE, v. 25, 26, and 21—24:

Beginning, Ἴσθι εὐνοῶν τῷ ἀντιδίκῳ σου ταχὺ ἕως, κ. τ. λ.
Ending, καὶ τότε ἐλθὼν πρόσφερε τὸ δῶρόν σου.
Explain κρίσις, ῥακά, συνέδριον, μωρέ, γέεννα.

2. Translate, xi. 16—19 :

Beginning, Τίνι δὲ ὁμοιώσω τὴν γενεὰν ταύτην; κ. τ. λ.

Ending, καὶ ἐδικαιώθη ἡ σοφία ἀπὸ τῶν τέκνων αὐτῆς.

Shew the force of the comparison, and explain the last sentence. What are the future, second aorist, and perfect of the verbs πίνω and ἐσθίω?

3. What was the origin of the Samaritans ? Illustrate and explain the relation in which they stood to the Jews at the time of the Christian æra.

DIVISION VI.—(B.)

1. TRANSLATE, vi. 27—30 :

Beginning, Τίς δὲ ἐξ ὑμῶν μεριμνῶν δύναται, κ. τ. λ.

Ending, ἀμφιέννυσιν, οὐ πολλῷ μᾶλλον ὑμᾶς, ὀλιγόπιστοι;

Derive and explain the following words: μυστήριον, τετράρχης, προσήλυτος, ἄζυμοι.

2. Translate, xxvii. 27—31 :

Beginning, Τότε οἱ στρατιῶται τοῦ ἡγεμόνος, κ. τ. λ.

Ending, καὶ ἀπήγαγον αὐτὸν εἰς τὸ σταυρῶσαι.

What is the meaning and derivation of βασανίζω, ἐκκλησία, φραγελλόω, λατομέω?

3. Give a short historical sketch of Jericho and Cæsarea Philippi. What cities are mentioned in this Gospel as proverbial for their wickedness? State the chief facts recorded about them in the Old Testament.

ÆSCHYLUS.—PERSÆ.

(A).

1. TRANSLATE, 126—138 :

Beginning, Πᾶς γὰρ ἱππηλάτας, κ. τ. λ.

Ending, λείπεται μονόζυξ.

Parse ἐκλέλοιπεν, giving the principal tenses of the verb from which it comes. Give the derivation of ἱππηλάτας and ἀμφίζευκτον, stating from what parts of their respective verbs the terminations of the two words are formed. What is alluded to in the words τὸν ἀμφίζευκτον ἐξαμείψας ἀμφοτέρας ἅλιον πρῶνα κοινὸν αἴας?

2. Translate, 607—618 :

Beginning, Τοιγὰρ κέλευθον τήνδ' ἄνευ τ' ὀχημάτων, κ. τ. λ.

Ending, ἄνθη τε πλεκτά, παμφόρου γαίας τέκνα.

φέρουσα. Give the future and perfect tenses in use for φέρω. Give the derivations of μειλικτήρια, ἀνθεμούργου, and ἀκήρατον.

(B).

1. TRANSLATE, 515—526:

　　Beginning, Ὦ δυσπόνητε δαῖμον, ὡς ἄγαν βαρὺς, κ. τ. λ.
　　Ending, ἀλλ' ἐς τὸ λοιπὸν εἴ τι δὴ λῷον πέλοι.

Parse διαπεπραγμένου and λαβοῦσα, giving the principal tenses of the verbs from which they come. From what part of the verb λείπω is λοιπὸν derived?

2. Translate, 584—597:

　　Beginning, τοὶ δ' ἀνὰ γᾶν Ἀσίαν θὴν, κ. τ. λ.
　　Ending, νᾶσος ἔχει τὰ Περσῶν.

Parse διόλωλεν, giving as many of the tenses of the verb as you can remember. What island is meant by Αἴαντος νᾶσος? Describe its position, and give some account of Αἴας after whom it is here named.

(A).

TRANSLATE, 181—204:

　　Beginning, Ἐδοξάτην μοι δύο γυναῖκ' εὐείμονε, κ. τ. λ.
　　Ending, θέλουσα θῦσαι πέλανον, ὦν τέλη τάδε.

Give the names and position of any *important* cities in Greece that you remember, stating whether they were inhabited by Dorians or Ionians. Parse λαχοῦσα, πίπτει, μαθὼν, giving the principal tenses of the verbs from which they come. Also of τίθησι give the present, future, perfect, 1st and 2nd aorist active, and all the moods of the second aorist middle. Give the derivation of εὔαρκτον.

(B).

1. TRANSLATE, 246—255:

　　Beginning, ΧΟΡ. Ἀλλ' ἐμοὶ δοκεῖν τάχ' εἴσει πάντα, κ. τ. λ.
　　Ending, Πέρσαι· στράτος γὰρ πᾶς ὄλωλε βαρβάρων.

Parse μαθεῖν, κατέφθαρται, ὄλωλε, giving as many tenses as you can remember of the verbs from which they come.

2. Translate, 447—461:

　　Beginning, Νῆσός τις ἐστὶ πρόσθε Σαλαμῖνος τόπων, κ. τ. λ.
　　Ending, θώμιγγος ἰοὶ προσπίτνοντες ὤλλυσαν.

What is the name of the island here mentioned? What historian supports this account given by Æschylus? Give the derivation of εὐχείρωτον, αὐθημερὸν, δύσορμος. Parse ἐκσωζοίατο. To what dialect does this termination belong?

(A).

1. **TRANSLATE, 1—15:**

Beginning, τάδε μὲν Περσῶν τῶν οἰχομένων, κ. τ. λ.

Ending, ἄστυ τὸ Περσῶν ἀφικνεῖται.

Where was the battle fought which decided the war between Darius and the Greeks? What was the date of the battle? How long before the battle of Salamis? Who were the generals of either army? Parse εἵλετο and ἀφικνεῖται, giving the present, future, perfect, and second aorist tenses of the verbs from which they are derived.

2. Translate, 681—693:

Beginning, ὦ πιστὰ πιστῶν ἥλικές θ' ἥβης ἐμῆς, κ. τ. λ.

Ending, τί δ' ἐστὶ Πέρσαις νεοχμὸν ἐμβριθὲς κακόν.

Give the derivations of ἄκοιτιν, πρευμενὴς, ψυχαγωγοῖς. What are the Comparative and Superlative of οἰκτρός?

(B).

1. **TRANSLATE, 480—491:**

Beginning, Ναῶν γε ταγοὶ τῶν λελειμμένων σύδην, κ. τ. λ.

Ending, δίψῃ τε λιμῷ τ'· ἀμφότερα γὰρ ἦν τάδε.

Give the names of the principal cities of Bœotia. Near which of them were the Persians finally defeated? Parse αἱροῦνται and ἐδέξαντο, giving the principal tenses of the verbs from which they are derived.

2. Translate, 709—720:

Beginning, AT. ὦ βροτῶν πάντων ὑπερσχὼν ὄλβον, κ. τ. λ.

Ending, AT. ἀμφότερα· διπλοῦν μέτωπον ἦν δυοῖν στρα-
τευμάτοιν.

Parse διέφθαρται, giving the principal tenses of the verb from which it is derived. Give the derivation of εὐαίωνα and ἐστρατηλάτει.

(A).

1. **TRANSLATE, 290—301:**

Beginning, AT. Σιγῶ πάλαι δύστηνος ἐκπεπληγμένη κ. τ. λ.

Ending, καὶ λευκὸν ἧμαρ νυκτὸς ἐκ μελαγχίμου.

Parse καταστὰς and τέθνηκε, giving the principal tenses of the verbs from which they respectively come. Give the derivation of ἀρχελάων, σκηπτουχία, ἠρήμου.

2. Translate, 408—420:

Beginning, Εὐθὺς δὲ ναῦς ἐν νηὶ χαλκήρη στόλον, κ. τ. λ.

Ending, ναυαγίων πλήθουσα καὶ φόνου βροτῶν.

Give the derivation of χαλκήρη; also the present, future, perfect and second aorist tenses in use for the verb from which ἰδεῖν comes. Who was

the cause of the battle of Salamis being fought in the Strait? By what stratagem did he accomplish his object? Mention any circumstances in his subsequent life, that you remember.

(B).

TRANSLATE, 731—752:

Beginning, ΔAP. ὦ πόποι κεδνῆς ἀρωγῆς κἀπικουρίας, κ. τ. λ.
Ending,   οὑμὸς ἀνθρώποις γένηται τοῦ φθάσαντος ἁρ-
             παγή.

Give an account with dates of any transactions between the Persians and Greeks in the reign of the Darius who is here speaking. Do you know of any other Darius? Parse ἀπώλεσε, εὑρῆσθαι, σχήσειν, περιβαλών, giving the principal tenses of the verbs from which they come. Give the derivation of σφυρηλάτοις, mentioning from what part of the verb the termination is derived. From what part of the verb πράσσω is πρᾶξις formed?

(A).

TRANSLATE, 215—236:

Beginning, XO. οὔ σε βουλόμεσθα, μῆτερ, κ. τ. λ.
Ending,   XO. καὶ στρατὸς τοιοῦτος ἔρξας πολλὰ δὴ Μήδους κακά.

What were the two principal injuries that the Athenians had inflicted on the Persians *before* the invasion of Xerxes? Parse λαβεῖν, χέασθαι, ἐκμαθεῖν, ἔρξας, giving the principal tenses of the verbs from which they come. Give the derivation of χοάς, πρευμενῶς, ὑπήκοος. From what part of the verb κατέχω is κάτοχα derived?

(B).

TRANSLATE, 384—407 :

Beginning, Καὶ νὺξ ἐχώρει. κοὐ μάλ' Ἑλλήνων στρατός, κ.τ.λ.
Ending,   ὑπηντίαζε, κοὐκ ἔτ' ἦν μέλλειν ἀκμή.

Mention the several engagements that took place between the Greeks and the Persian armament until its final overthrow, the parts of Greece in which they were severally fought, the most prominent of the Grecian tribes in each, and the general commanding in each. Parse καθίστατο, ἀποσφαλεῖσιν, ἐφύμνουν, giving the principal tenses of the verbs from which they come. Give the exact derivation of ξυνεμβολῇ, θήκας, χαλκήρη.

(A).

1. TRANSLATE, 353—364 :

Beginning, Ἦρξεν μὲν, ὦ δέσποινα, τοῦ παντὸς κακοῦ, κ.τ.λ.

Ending, πᾶσιν προφωνεῖ τόνδε ναυάρχοις λόγον.

Who is meant by ἀνὴρ "Ελλην? Give some account of his subsequent life and death. Parse ἐλθών, ἵξεται, ἐκσωσοίατο, giving the principal tenses of the verbs from which they come.

2. Translate, 812—826 :

Beginning, Τοίγαρ κακῶς δράσαντες οὐκ ἐλάσσονα, κ.τ.λ.

Ending, ἄλλων ἐρασθεὶς ὄλβον ἐκχέῃ μέγαν.

Parse πάσχουσι, σημανοῦσι, giving the principal tenses of the verbs from which they come. Give the derivation of τριτοσπόρῳ. From what parts of the verb γίγνομαι are γένος and γονὴ respectively derived ?

(B).

1. TRANSLATE, 372—383 :

Beginning, Τοσαῦτ' ἔλεξε κάρθ' ὑπ' ἐκθύμου φρενός· κ.τ.λ.

Ending, ναῶν ἄνακτες πάντα ναυτικὸν λεών.

Give the derivation of ναυβάτης and ἐπιστάτης. Parse κατέφθιτο, giving the principal tenses of the verb from which it comes. Give all the moods of the second aorist active of the verb from which καθίστασαν comes.

2. Translate, 787—799 :

Beginning, ΧΟ. τί οὖν, ἄναξ Δαρεῖε, ποῖ καταστρέφεις, κ.τ.λ.

Ending, περᾷ τὸν "Ελλης πόρθμον Εὐρώπης ἄπο ;

Give some account of the Darius who is here speaking. Also of any other Darius who is famous as having come into collision with the Greeks. Parse κτείνουσα, giving the principal tenses of the verb from which it comes. From what part of the verb στέλλω is εὐσταλῇ derived ?

Theological Examination.

Examiners :

PROF. JEREMIE, D.D. *Trinity College.*
PROF. JARRETT, M.A. *St Catharine's College.*
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THE FIRST EPISTLE OF CLEMENS ROMANUS.

1. POINT out any passages in this Epistle which assist us in deter-
mining at what period and under what circumstances it was written.
What is known of Clemens? What other works are ascribed to him?
State the nature and design of the Apostolical Constitutions.

2. Cite any passages in this Epistle in which Clemens refers (1) to
the Divinity of Christ; (2) to the doctrine of the Atonement; (3) to the
ground of our Acceptance with God, and to the Moral Results of that
Acceptance; and (4) to the Constitution, Discipline, and Services of the
early Church.

3. Give instances of coincidences of sentiment and of expression be-
tween this Epistle and the Epistle to the Hebrews. What inference does
Eusebius draw from those coincidences? By what Historical examples
does Clemens illustrate the following ?—

᾽Εφραξαν στόματα λεόντων, ἔσβεσαν δύναμιν πυρὸς . . . παρεμ-
βολὰς ἔκλιναν ἀλλοτρίων. (Heb. xi. 33, 34.)

Cite instances in which Clemens uses words found only in St Peter's
Epistles. To what passages in the New Testament do the following ap-
pear to refer ?—

(1) Ταλαίπωροί εἰσιν οἱ δίψυχοι, οἱ διστάζοντες τὴν ψυχὴν, οἱ
λέγοντες, Ταῦτα ἠκούσαμεν καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν πατέρων ἡμῶν, καὶ ἰδοῦ γεγη-
ράκαμεν καὶ οὐδὲν ἡμῖν τούτων συμβέβηκεν. c. 23.

(2) Προσέλθωμεν οὖν αὐτῷ ἐν ὁσιότητι ψυχῆς, ἀγνὰς καὶ ἀμιάν-
τους χεῖρας αἴροντες πρὸς αὐτόν. c. 29.

4. Translate:

Ἀνεγνώσθη βιβλιδάριον, ἐν ᾧ Κλήμεντος ἐπιστολαὶ πρὸς Κοριν-
θίους δύο ἐνεφέροντο. Ὧν ἡ πρώτη δι' αἰτίας αὐτοὺς ἄγει, στάσεσι καὶ
ταραχαῖς καὶ σχίσμασι τὴν πρέπουσαν αὐτοῖς εἰρήνην καὶ ὁμόνοιαν ἐμπο-
λιτεύεσθαι λύσαντας, καὶ παραινεῖ παύσασθαι τοῦ κακοῦ. Ἁπλοῦς δὲ
κατὰ τὴν φράσιν καὶ σαφής ἐστιν, καὶ ἐγγὺς τοῦ ἐκκλησιαστικοῦ καὶ
ἀπεριέργου χαρακτῆρος. Αἰτιάσαιτο δ' ἄν τις αὐτὸν ἐν ταύταις· ὅτι τε
τοῦ ὠκεανοῦ ἔξω κόσμους[1] τινὰς ὑποτίθεται εἶναι· καὶ δεύτερον ἴσως, ὅτι
ὡς παναληθεστάτῳ τῷ κατὰ τὸν φοίνικα[2] τὸ ὄρνεον ὑποδείγματι κέχρη-
ται· καὶ τρίτον, ὅτι ἀρχιερέα καὶ προστάτην[3] τὸν Κύριον ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦν
Χριστὸν ἐξονομάζων, οὐδὲ τὰς θεοπρεπεῖς καὶ ὑψηλοτέρας ἀφῆκε περὶ
αὐτοῦ φωνάς· οὐ μὴν οὐδ' ἀπαρακαλύπτως αὐτὸν οὐδαμῇ ἐν τούτοις
βλασφημεῖ[4].

(Рнот. *Bibl. Cod.* 126.)

(1) Translate:

Τὸ κύτος τῆς ἀπείρου θαλάσσης κατὰ τὴν δημιουργίαν αὐτοῦ συστα-
θὲν εἰς τὰς συναγωγὰς, οὐ παρεκβαίνει τὰ περιτεθειμένα αὐτῇ κλεῖθρα,
ἀλλὰ καθὼς διέταξεν αὐτῇ, οὕτως ποιεῖ. εἶπεν, γὰρ, Ἕως ὧδε ἥξεις, καὶ
τὰ κύματά σου ἐν σοὶ συντριβήσεται. Ὠκεανὸς ἀνθρώποις ἀπέραντος,
καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτὸν κόσμοι ταῖς αὐταῖς ταγαῖς τοῦ Δεσπότου διευθύ-
νονται. c. 20.

(2) What account has Clemens given of the Phœnix? State the
opinions of other ancient writers on that subject. How do you explain
the following?—"Deus etiam scripturis suis, *Et florebit enim,* inquit,
velut phœnix." (TERTULL. *de Resurrect. Carnis,* c. 13.)

(3) Explain: Αὕτη ἡ ὁδὸς, ἀγαπητοί, ἐν ᾗ εὕρομεν τὸ σωτήριον
ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦν Χριστὸν, τὸν ἀρχιερέα τῶν προσφορῶν ἡμῶν, τὸν προστά-
την καὶ βοηθὸν τῆς ἀσθενείας ἡμῶν. c. 36.

(4) Mention any instances of the Allegorical mode of interpreting
Scripture in this Epistle. How do you explain Γέγραπται γάρ· Κολλᾶσθε
τοῖς ἀγίοις, ὅτι οἱ κολλώμενοι αὐτοῖς ἀγιασθήσονται (46)?

5. Καὶ εἶπεν ὁ Θεὸς πρὸς Κάϊν, Ἵνα τί περίλυπος ἐγένου; καὶ ἵνα
τί συνέπεσεν τὸ πρόσωπόν σου; οὐκ ἐὰν ὀρθῶς προσενέγκῃς, ὀρθῶς δὲ μὴ
διέλῃς, ἥμαρτες[1]; ἡσύχασον· πρός σε ἡ ἀποστροφὴ αὐτοῦ, καὶ σὺ ἄρξεις
αὐτοῦ. Καὶ εἶπε Κάϊν πρὸς Ἄβελ τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτοῦ, Διέλθωμεν εἰς τὸ
πεδίον[2]. καὶ ἐγένετο ἐν τῷ εἶναι αὐτοὺς ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ, ἀνέστη Κάϊν ἐπὶ
Ἄβελ τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἀπέκτεινεν αὐτόν[3]. c. 4.

(1) How do you explain this passage?
(2) In what other Versions is this addition found?

(3) State briefly the principal arguments for and against the Divine Institution of primitive Sacrifice.

6. Translate and explain:

Τούτοις τοῖς ἀνδράσιν ὁσίως πολιτευσαμένοις συνηθροίσθη πολὺ πλῆθος ἐκλεκτῶν, οἵτινες πολλὰς αἰκίας καὶ βασάνους διὰ ζῆλον παθόντες, ὑπόδειγμα κάλλιστον ἐγένοντο ἐν ἡμῖν. Διὰ ζῆλον διωχθεῖσαι γυναῖκες Δαναΐδες καὶ Δίρκαι αἰκίσματα δεινὰ καὶ ἀνόσια παθοῦσαι, ἐπὶ τὸν τῆς πίστεως βέβαιον δρόμον κατήντησαν, καὶ ἔλαβον γέρας γενναῖον αἱ ἀσθενεῖς τῷ σώματι. c. 6.

How many of the Apostles are said to have suffered Martyrdom? How do you account for the assertion of Origen: Ὀλίγοι κατὰ καιροὺς καὶ σφόδρα εὐαρίθμητοι ὑπὲρ τῆς Χριστιανῶν θεοσεβείας τεθνήκασι. (Cont. Cels. iii.)? When was the treatise against Celsus written?

7. Translate:

Ἐπιστάμεθα πολλοὺς ἐν ἡμῖν παραδεδωκότας ἑαυτοὺς εἰς δεσμὰ, ὅπως ἑτέρους λυτρώσονται. πολλοὶ ἑαυτοὺς παρέδωκαν εἰς δουλείαν, καὶ λαβόντες τὰς τιμὰς αὐτῶν, ἑτέρους ἐψώμισαν. c. 55.

Illustrate this by historical facts. Translate:

Προσδέχεσθε οὖν αὐτὸν ἐν Κυρίῳ μετὰ πάσης χαρᾶς, καὶ τοὺς τοιούτους ἐντίμους ἔχετε· ὅτι διὰ τὸ ἔργον τοῦ Χριστοῦ μέχρι θανάτου ἤγγισε, παραβουλευσάμενος[1] τῇ ψυχῇ, ἵνα ἀναπληρώσῃ τὸ ὑμῶν ὑστέρημα τῆς πρός με λειτουργίας. (Phil. ii. 29, 30.)

(1) Another reading is παραβολευσάμενος. Which appears to be right? Who were called Parabolani in the early Christian Church? What is the meaning of the expression?

8. Translate accurately the following passages:

(1) Διὰ τούτου ἀτενίζομεν εἰς τὰ ὕψη τῶν οὐρανῶν, διὰ τούτου ἐνοπτριζόμεθα τὴν ἄμωμον καὶ ὑπερτάτην ὄψιν αὐτοῦ· διὰ τούτου ἠνεῴχθησαν ἡμῶν οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ τῆς καρδίας· διὰ τούτου ἡ ἀσύνετος καὶ ἐσκοτωμένη διάνοια ἡμῶν ἀναθάλλει εἰς τὸ θαυμαστὸν αὐτοῦ φῶς· διὰ τούτου ἠθέλησεν ὁ Δεσπότης τῆς ἀθάνατον γνώσεως ἡμᾶς γεύσασθαι· ὃς ὢν ἀπαύγασμα τῆς μεγαλωσύνης αὐτοῦ, τοσούτῳ μείζων ἐστὶν ἀγγέλων, ὅσῳ διαφορώτερον ὄνομα κεκληρονόμηκεν. c. 36.

(2) Οὐ πανταχοῦ, ἀδελφοί, προσφέρονται θυσίαι ἐνδελεχισμοῦ, ἢ εὐχῶν, ἢ περὶ ἁμαρτίας καὶ πλημμελίας, ἀλλ' ἢ ἐν Ἱερουσαλὴμ μόνῃ κᾀκεῖ δὲ οὐκ ἐν παντὶ τόπῳ προσφέρεται, ἀλλ' ἢ ἔμπροσθεν τοῦ ναοῦ πρὸς τὸ θυσιαστήριον, μωμοσκοπηθὲν τὸ προσφερόμενον διὰ τοῦ ἀρχιερέως καὶ τῶν προειρημένων λειτουργῶν. c. 41.

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1. ENUMERATE the Semitic Dialects. Which of these cannot be written without the vowel points? Mention another marked peculiarity of that Dialect.

2. What is the probable date of the vowel points? What authority have they in determining the meaning of a passage?

3. What kind of changes have been produced in the Text by the introduction of the vowel points?

4. הלוא אם תיטיב שאת ואם לא תיטיב לפתח חטאת רבץ.

Point this, so as to correspond with the LXX, who read

Οὐκ ἐὰν ὀρθῶς προσενέγκῃς, ὀρθῶς δὲ μὴ διέλῃς, ἥμαρτες; ἡσύχασον.

5. From what passage in this book may we conclude that there were two dialects spoken by the descendants of Terah before the migration into Egypt?

6. Write the third person sing. mas. of the present tense, in the fifth and sixth conjugations, of the following verbs:

בוא, יצא, ירד לקח, נגד.

7. Write the infin. of the 1st and 2nd conjugations of

ירד ילד נש נתן, נתן.

8. Add the pronoun *him* to the whole of the past and present tenses, in the first conjugation, of ראה.

9. Add all the affixes to the following nouns:

אב, אזן, בנד, בית, בת, ספר, עבד.

10. Translate into HEBREW:

(a) They chose us. (b) We came home. (c) Her brother touched me. (d) Where is the man of whom she spoke? (e) How shall we know where he has hid himself? (f) His mother died when she was in her sixty-third year. (g) They wandered in the desert; and, when the water failed them, they killed one of their two camels. (h) We heard him tell his brother that their father mourned over the loss of his youngest son, who was the only child of his beloved wife.

11. Point the following passage:

Beginning, ותאמר שרה צחק עשה לי אלהים כל־השמע

Ending, קרא למקים ההוא באר שבע כי שם נשבעו שניהם:

TRANSLATE into ENGLISH, adding such notes as you think needful:

GENESIS, Chapters XXIII. XLIII.

Give an analysis of every verb in Chap. XXIII.

THE ARTICLES OF RELIGION.

1. WHAT were the principal sources to which Cranmer was indebted for the Articles of 1552? With what authority were the present XXXIX. Articles set forth?

2. To whom is the first use of the term Trinity ascribed? When did the term receive synodical authority? Prove 1st, the Unity of the Godhead; 2ndly, that the Father is God, the Son God, and the Holy Ghost God; 3rdly, that these two truths are not contradictions to each other, for that the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost are but one God, not three Gods.

3. How is the word μονογενής explained by the Arians, Eunomians, and Socinians? Enumerate the most important controversies concerning the incarnation of the Son. What was Nestorius accused of teaching? By what council were his tenets condemned? Shew that our Saviour was perfect man, and that there was need of a propitiatory sacrifice to reconcile God to man.

4. Shew that the following texts do not invalidate the doctrine of the Anglican Church respecting the sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures for salvation.

John xvi. 12.   I have yet many things to say unto you, but ye cannot bear them now.

Acts i. 3.   Being seen of them forty days, and speaking of the things pertaining to the kingdom of God.

2 Thess. ii. 15.   Therefore, brethren, stand fast, and hold the traditions which ye have been taught, whether by word or our Epistle.

State briefly our grounds for believing that the writings of the New Testament are divinely inspired. Adduce the arguments in favour of the Canonicity of the Epistle of St James.

5. Why was the Apostles' Creed so named? What is the internal evidence of the date of the Athanasian Creed? *Neither confounding the Persons nor dividing the Substance.* What classes of heretics were guilty of these errors.

Write out Art. XI. (*Of the Justification of Man*). What testimony to this doctrine of Justification do we find in the Fathers? What was meant by *meritum de congruo, meritum de condigno, attritio, contritio ?*

6. Shew that our Lord's words to the young man (Mark x. 21), *One thing thou lackest : go thy way, sell whatsoever thou hast,* &c. were a precept, not a counsel. *The Church of Rome hath erred in matters of faith.* (Art. XIX.) Briefly enumerate these matters.

7. Who is the first writer who speaks of seven Sacraments? What was the opinion of the early Fathers respecting the efficacy of the Sacra-

ments? State the respective views of Zuingle, Luther, and Calvin on the same point. What was the general view of Baptismal regeneration held by the Fathers?

8. When was the doctrine of Transubstantiation sanctioned by the Roman Catholic Church? Translate:—" Nam si Jesus Christus, Dominus et Deus noster ipse est summus sacerdos Dei Patris; et sacrificium Patri se ipsum primus obtulit, et hoc fieri in sui commemorationem præcepit, utique ille sacerdos vice Christi vere fungitur, qui id quod Christus fecit imitatur; et sacrificium verum et plenum tunc offert in Ecclesia Deo Patri, si sic incipiat offerre secundum quod ipsum Christum videat obtulisse." From what author is this passage taken? What inference do the Roman Catholics attempt to draw from it? How do Protestants understand the passage? Shew that the Roman Catholic doctrine of the propitiatory sacrifice of the mass is opposed to the teaching of St Paul.

9. Who are the reputed authors of the first and second books of Homilies? Shew that England was not in the Patriarchate of Rome.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF THE FIRST THREE CENTURIES.

1. MENTION the principal sources of Ecclesiastical History. In what respect are they mainly deficient? What is the chief use of Ecclesiastical History?

2. Translate, Euseb. II. 17: Ὃν καὶ λόγος ἔχει κατὰ Κλαύδιον ἐπὶ τῆς Ῥώμης εἰς ὁμιλίαν ἐλθεῖν Πέτρῳ, τοῖς ἐκεῖσε τότε κηρύττοντι, καὶ οὐκ ἀπεικὸς ἂν εἴη τοῦτό γε, ἐπεὶ καὶ ὃ φαμεν αὐτῷ σύγγραμμα εἰς ὕστερον καὶ μετὰ χρόνους αὐτῷ πεπονημένον, σαφῶς τοὺς εἰσέτι νῦν καὶ εἰς ἡμᾶς πεφυλαγμένους τῆς ἐκκλησίας περιέχει κανόνας.

ὅν] Supply the antecedent. What evidence does this passage afford of the existence of a most primitive Ritual in the Church? What reason have we for supposing that our Lord after his resurrection instructed the Apostles in Ecclesiastical matters?

3. Enumerate the Apostolic Fathers. How far did their ignorance of the Hebrew language disqualify the early Fathers from arguing with the Jews? Arrange in chronological order the Greek and Latin Ecclesiastical writers of the second century.

4. State the occasion of Justin Martyr's Apology. What was the external condition of the Church under Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, Alexander Severus, Philip? Explain the terms *Sacrificati*, *Thurificati*, *Libellatici*, *Libellos pacis*.

5. What changes in the government of the Church appear to have taken place during the third century? Into how many schools may the Gnostics be divided? Give a brief view of the system of Valentinus.

What question was the great source of heresy in the early centuries of the Church? Give a short account of the Sabellian heresy, and the Novatian schism.

6. Give evidence of the great extension of Christianity before the time of Constantine. Mention the principal points which were decided at the Council of Nice.

HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION IN ENGLAND.

1. DESCRIBE the state of the English Church at the time of Wycliffe. How did he attack the corrupt doctrines and practices of the age? What opposition did he meet with from Rome and in England? What different estimates have been formed of his character and opinions?

2. When and for what reason did Henry VIII. receive the title of "Defender of the Faith"? Explain accurately the connexion of political events in his reign with the progress of the Reformation. What do you understand by the Royal Supremacy in the Church of England?

3. Give the date of the first session of the Council of Trent. On what grounds do we refuse to acknowledge its authority? Trace the progress of the Reformation during the reign of Edward VI. Who was Martin Bucer? In what particulars did his opinions differ from those of Cranmer?

4. What was the year of Queen Elizabeth's accession? Whom did she appoint to the see of Canterbury? When she required the oath of Supremacy to be taken by the clergy, what was the result? What was the Disputation at Westminster, and how did it terminate?

5. Give a succinct account of the history of the Translation of the Bible into the English tongue.

6. Give a short account of Bishop Jewel's Apology; and explain clearly on what principles you consider the English Reformation to have been conducted.

HISTORICAL BOOKS OF THE OLD TESTAMENT.

I. a. "BEGINNING at Moses, and all the prophets, He expounded unto them in all the Scriptures the things concerning Himself." Luke xxiv. 27. What "things" are there "concerning" Christ in the history of the world before the flood?

b. What were the several subjects of promise to Abraham? And on what various occasions during his life were they given and repeated?

c. Professor Blunt writes: "I see the Promise all Genesis through." By what *sins* recorded in Genesis, i.e. by what abuses of the Promise do you detect its presence?

d. Trace, in the same book, examples of the truth that "he that was born after the flesh persecuted him that was born after the Spirit."

e. Shew by instances that there was considerable intercourse in patriarchal times between persons living in distant lands.

f. Wherein was Melchizedec a more complete type of Christ than the Levitical priests were?

g. "By faith Jacob, when he was a dying, blessed both the sons of Joseph." Heb. xi. 21. Mention the circumstances of this act; and the substance of the blessing. What considerations shew the greatness of Jacob's "faith" on this occasion?

II. *a.* Who was the first enemy that encountered the Israelites after the overthrow of the Egyptians in the Red Sea? Who led the Israelites to the battle? What was there remarkable in the circumstances of it?

b. Narrate accurately the events that occurred at Sinai, the movements of Moses, the conduct of the people, &c. from the time of their arrival there till the breaking of the Two Tables. In what year of their wanderings was the Law given?

c. What argument does St Paul draw from a comparison of the date of the giving of the Law, with that of the Promise to Abraham?

d. What event, connected with the giving of the Law, is omitted in the history, but recorded elsewhere, and referred to in the New Testament? Of what value is such a fact in proving the credibility of the Scriptures?

III. *a.* Shew the *goodness* and *wisdom* of God in keeping His people so long in the wilderness.

Explain the allusions in the following passages:

b. "They waited not for His counsel." Ps. cvi. 13.

c. "Then stood up Phinehas and executed judgment, and so the plague was stayed." Ps. cvi. 30.

IV. *a.* What were the regulations respecting the year of Jubilee? Wherein was this institution peculiarly beneficial to the people of Israel?

b. What were the duties of the Levites? and their length of service? Where did they live? and how were they maintained?

c. What previously existing Institution was supplanted by their separation to the priesthood? And what compensation was made for the want of numerical exactness in the exchange?

d. Explain fully the type alluded to by the Psalmist in his prayer: "Purge me with hyssop."

V. On what occasions were the following names given? Beer-lahai-roi, Beersheba, Berachah, Bethel, Ebenezer, Galeed, Gershom, Jerubbaal, Kibroth-Hattaavah, Peniel.

VI. *a.* Who was raised up after Joshua to govern Israel? How had he distinguished himself before being made Judge? What is his date? Against what enemies did he lead Israel? and with what results?

b. "Do unto them...as to Sisera, as to Jabin, at the brook of Kison." Psalm lxxxiii. 9. Write a brief account of the event here alluded to, and give the date.

c. On what occasion was the reply given, " Is not the gleaning of the grapes of Ephraim better than the vintage of Abiezer ?" and explain it.

VII. *a.* After the death of Saul, by what steps did David establish himself in the kingdom at Jerusalem?

b. Give an account of the rise, progress, and termination of the rebellion of Absalom.

c. What is the date of the division of the kingdom?

d. " Then said the Lord unto Isaiah, Go forth now to meet Ahaz... And say unto him, Take heed, and be quiet; fear not, neither be faint-hearted...for the fierce anger of Rezin, and of the son of Remaliah. Because Syria, Ephraim, and the son of Remaliah have taken evil counsel against thee...Thus saith the Lord, It shall not stand." Isaiah vii. 3—7. Tell the circumstances which gave occasion to this prophecy ; its date, and the method of its fulfilment.

e. What, and when, was the end of the kingdom of the Ten Tribes?

VIII. Of what prophets do we read, besides those whose writings form part of the Canon? Give their dates, and the events in connexion with which their names come before us.

IX. What was the religious state of Judah, when Josiah came to the throne? What is the date of his accession? What prophecy had been delivered respecting him?

X. What political changes occurred in Babylon during the Captivity? What effect had the Captivity on the language and the religious character of the Jews?

What was the political and religious condition of Canaan during the Captivity?

XI. What circumstances brought about the Return? What obstacles did the Jews meet with in the rebuilding of their city and temple? Who were their successive leaders and prophets?

XII. Draw a map of Palestine, marking the principal rivers, mountains, lakes, plains ; also the positions of the Tribes ; and the following localities: Dan, Gaza, Gilgal, Hebron, Heshbon, Jericho, Jerusalem, Jezreel, Lachish, Samaria, Sibmah, Tirzah.

THE SEPTUAGINT VERSION OF GENESIS: AND THE GREEK TESTAMENT.

[Translate, and explain where necessary, all the Greek passages.]

1. WHAT may be accepted as true respecting the origin of the Septuagint Version? What are the respective merits, and probable dates, of its several parts? Wherein does its value consist? What is the history of its circulation and use? What other Greek Versions have been made? Give their dates, and characters. What remains of them have reached us?

2. What addition to our Hebrew text do we find in the Septuagint Version of the history of Cain? Mention another in a conversation between Pharaoh and Joseph? Translate ὁ ἀποκτείνας Καὶν ἕπτα ἀδικούμενα παραλύσει.

3. Καὶ ἐνεθυμήθη ὁ Θεὸς, ὅτι ἐποίησε τὸν ἄνθρωπον ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς· καὶ διενοήθη. Καὶ εἶπεν ὁ Θεὸς, Ἀπαλείψω τὸν ἄνθρωπον ὃν ἐποίησα ἀπὸ προσώπου τῆς γῆς, ἀπὸ ἀνθρώπου ἕως κτήνους, καὶ ἀπὸ ἑρπετῶν ἕως πετεινῶν τοῦ οὐρανοῦ· ὅτι ἐνεθυμήθην, ὅτι ἐποίησα αὐτούς.

Shew how this is not at variance with our Article which treats of the nature of God.

4. What objections have been raised against the Mosaic account of the rainbow? Answer them.

5. Υἱοὶ Ἰάφεθ· Γαμὲρ, καὶ Μαγὼγ, καὶ Μαδοὶ, καὶ Ἰωύαν, καὶ Ἐλισὰ, καὶ Θοβὲλ, καὶ Μοσὸχ, καὶ Θείρας. Καὶ υἱοὶ Γαμέρ· Ἀσχανάζ, καὶ Ῥιφὰθ, καὶ Θοργαμά. Καὶ υἱοὶ Ἰωύαν· Ἐλισὰ, καὶ Θάρσεις, Κήτιοι, Ῥόδιοι.

Identify any of these names with those found in profane authors. What is the Mosaic account of the origin of Babylon? Is it confirmed by profane history, or not?

6. What is the English form of the name Ῥαγαῦ? Give similar instances.

7. What opinions have been held respecting the person of Melchizedec? and the site of his kingdom? On what grounds do you reject the opinions you do reject? How are the expressions ἀπάτωρ, ἀμήτωρ, ἀγενεαλόγητος (Heb. vii. 3) to be taken?

8. (a) Κατέκοψαν [sc. Χοδολλογομὸρ καὶ οἱ βασιλεῖς μετ' αὐτοῦ] πάντας τοὺς ἄρχοντας Ἀμαλήκ. (β) Θαμνὰ δὲ ἦν παλλακὴ Ἐλιφὰν τοῦ υἱοῦ Ἡσαῦ· καὶ ἔτεκε τῷ Ἐλιφὰς τὸν Ἀμαλήκ. What do you make of this apparent anachronism? What way of removing the difficulty does the English Version for τοὺς ἄρχοντας Ἀμαλήκ furnish?

9. Ἀπέθανε Σάῤῥα ἐν πόλει Ἀρβὸκ, ἥ ἐστιν ἐν τῷ κοιλώματι.

What do you know of this πόλις Ἀρβόκ? How does the way, in which it is spoken of, afford argument for the truthfulness of the history?

7

Ἐξῆλθε δὲ ὁ πρωτότοκος πυρράκης· ὅλος, ὡσεὶ δορὰ, δασύς· ἐπωνό-
μασε δὲ τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ, Ἡσαῦ. Καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ἐξῆλθεν ὁ ἀδελφὸς
αὐτοῦ· καὶ ἡ χεὶρ αὐτοῦ ἐπειλημμένη τῆς πτέρνης Ἡσαῦ· καὶ ἐκάλησε τὸ
ὄνομα αὐτοῦ, Ἰακώβ. Ἰσαὰκ δὲ ἦν ἐτῶν ἑξήκοντα, ὅτε ἔτεκεν αὐτοὺς
Ῥεβέκκα. Ηὐξήθησαν δὲ οἱ νεανίσκοι· καὶ ἦν Ἡσαῦ ἄνθρωπος εἰδὼς
κυνηγεῖν, ἄγροικος· Ἰακὼβ δὲ, ἄνθρωπος ἄπλαστος, οἰκῶν οἰκίαν.

Shew by instances the prominence with which Laban is brought for-
ward throughout the narrative. What has been argued from it? And
how does this bear upon the evidences?

10. Θηριάλωτον οὐκ ἐνήνοχά σοι· ἐγὼ ἀπετίννυον παρ' ἐμαυτοῦ
κλέμματα ἡμέρας, καὶ κλέμματα νυκτός. Ἐγενόμην τῆς ἡμέρας συγκαι-
όμενος τῷ καύματι, καὶ τῷ παγετῷ τῆς νυκτός· καὶ ἀφίστατο ὁ ὕπνος
μου ἀπὸ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν μου. Ταῦτά μοι εἴκοσιν ἔτη ἐγώ εἰμι ἐν τῇ
οἰκίᾳ σου· ἐδούλευσά σοι δεκατέσσαρα ἔτη ἀντὶ τῶν δύο θυγατέρων σου,
καὶ ἓξ ἔτη ἐν τοῖς προβάτοις σου· καὶ παρελογίσω τὸν μισθόν μου δέκα
ἀμνάσιν.

11. Οἱ δὲ Μαδιηναῖοι ἀπέδοντο τὸν Ἰωσὴφ εἰς Αἴγυπτον τῷ Πετεφρῇ
τῷ σπάδοντι Φαραὼ ἀρχιμαγείρῳ.

Whom do you understand by Μαδιηναῖοι? What does Πετεφρής
mean?   What dynasty was reigning in Egypt at this time?

12. Ζαβουλὼν παράλιος κατοικήσει καὶ αὐτὸς παρ' ὅρμον πλοίων, καὶ
παρατενεῖ ἕως Σιδῶνος. Ἰσσάχαρ τὸ καλὸν ἐπεθύμησεν, ἀναπαυόμενος
ἀνὰ μέσον τῶν κλήρων. Καὶ ἰδὼν τὴν ἀνάπαυσιν ὅτι καλὴ, καὶ τὴν γῆν
ὅτι πίων, ὑπέθηκε τὸν ὦμον αὐτοῦ εἰς τὸ πονεῖν· καὶ ἐγένηθη ἀνὴρ γεωρ-
γός. Δὰν κρινεῖ τὸν λαὸν αὐτοῦ, ὡσεὶ καὶ μία φυλὴ ἐν Ἰσραήλ. Καὶ
γενηθήτω Δὰν ὄφις ἐφ' ὁδοῦ, ἐγκαθήμενος ἐπὶ τρίβου, δάκνων πτέρναν
ἵππου· καὶ πεσεῖται ὁ ἱππεὺς εἰς τὰ ὀπίσω, τὴν σωτηρίαν περιμένων
Κυρίου. Γὰδ, πειρατήριον πειρατεύσει αὐτόν· αὐτὸς δὲ πειρατεύσει
αὐτὸν κατὰ πόδας. Ἀσὴρ, πίων αὐτοῦ ὁ ἄρτος· καὶ αὐτὸς δώσει τρυφὴν
ἄρχουσι. Νεφθαλεὶμ στέλεχος ἀνειμένον ἐπιδιδοὺς ἐν τῷ γεννήματι
κάλλος.

Explain these predictions from the subsequent histories of the tribes.
What argument as to the date of this prophecy may be gathered from the
passage relating to Zabulon? What is the Greek version of "until
Shiloh come"?

13. By what arguments do you arrive at the dates of the several
writings of St John? Why is he called Θεόλογος? What is its corre-
lative term?

14. What is known of Erastus, Sopater, Tychicus? In what ques-
tions, as to the date or authenticity of any sacred writings, are their names
serviceable?

15. What are the authorities for, and against (1) the reading μὴ κατὰ
σάρκα περιπατοῦσιν ἀλλὰ κατὰ πνεῦμα, Rom. viii. 1; (2) the repetition
of τοῦ Κυρίου γὰρ ἡ γῆ καὶ τὸ πλήρωμα αὐτῆς, 1 Cor. x. 26?

16. Εἰ γὰρ ἑαυτοὺς διεκρίνομεν, οὐκ ἂν ἐκρινόμεθα· κρινόμενοι δὲ, ὑπὸ τοῦ Κυρίου παιδευόμεθα, ἵνα μι σὺν τῷ κόσμῳ κατακριθῶμεν.

Ὅπως ἂν δικαιωθῇς ἐν τοῖς λόγοις σου, καὶ νικήσῃς ἐν τῷ κρίνεσθαί σε.

Illustrate the different meanings of the present passive by instances.

17. Give the Greek Testament usages of παράκλητος, παράκλησις, ὑπομονή, ὑποτύπωσις, ὕβρις, στέγειν, καταργεῖσθαι, μεμύημαι, μυστήρια, μετασχηματίζω, ἐκκακεῖν, πείθειν, πληροφορία, διακρίνομαι, συνείδησις, βάλλω and its compounds.

18. Translate, and explain and illustrate where needful:

Πνευματικοῖς πνευματικὰ συγκρίνοντες. Νυνὶ δὲ . . . τί ὑμᾶς ὠφελήσω, ἐὰν μὴ ὑμῖν λαλήσω ἢ ἐν ἀποκαλύψει, ἢ ἐν γνώσει, ἢ ἐν προφητείᾳ, ἢ ἐν διδαχῇ.

Βλέπετε πῶς ἀκριβῶς περιπατεῖτε.

Τὸν καιρὸν ἐξαγοραζόμενοι. Ἅλατι ἠρτυμένος.

Σήμερον ἐὰν τῆς φωνῆς αὐτοῦ ἀκούσητε, μὴ σκληρύνητε, κ.τ.λ.

Εἰσακουσθεὶς ἀπὸ τῆς εὐλαβείας.

19. Punctuate:

Ἀθέτησις μὲν γὰρ γίνεται προαγούσης ἐντολῆς διὰ τὸ αὐτῆς ἀσθενὲς καὶ ἀνωφελὲς οὐδὲν γὰρ ἐτελείωσεν ὁ νόμος ἐπεισαγωγὴ δὲ κρείττονος ἐλπίδος δι' ἧς ἐγγίζομεν τῷ Θεῷ.

What is the force of the second γάρ?

In what various respects are Levitical priests, and Levitical sacrifices, shewn in this book to fall short of their Antitype?

20. (1) Πάλιν ἐντολὴν καινὴν γράφω ὑμῖν, ὃ ἐστιν ἀληθὲς ἐν αὐτῷ καὶ ἐν ὑμῖν, ὅτι ἡ σκοτία παράγεται, καὶ τὸ φῶς τὸ ἀληθινὸν ἤδη φαίνει.

Explain the subordinate clause ὃ κ.τ.λ. And what is the force of ὅτι?

(2) Ἀγαπητὲ, πιστὸν ποιεῖς ὃ ἐὰν ἐργάσῃ εἰς τοὺς ἀδελφοὺς καὶ εἰς τοὺς ξένους, οἳ ἐμαρτύρησάν σου τῇ ἀγάπῃ ἐνώπιον ἐκκλησίας· οὓς καλῶς ποιήσεις προπέμψας ἀξίως τοῦ Θεοῦ· ὑπὲρ γὰρ τοῦ ὀνόματος ἐξῆλθον, μηδὲν λαμβάνοντες ἀπὸ τῶν ἐθνῶν.

What question has been raised about the ξένους and the ἐθνῶν in this passage? And how do you understand them?

21. Retranslate: The peace of God, which passeth all understanding, shall keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus.

Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen.

I am the vine, ye are the branches: he that abideth in me, and I in him, the same bringeth forth much fruit: for without me ye can do nothing. If a man abide not in me, he is cast forth as a branch, and is withered; and men gather them, and cast them into the fire, and they are burned.

GREEK TESTAMENT.

1. TRANSLATE the following passages, explaining any difficulties connected with them :

Κἀγὼ οὐκ ᾔδειν αὐτόν· ἀλλ' ὁ πέμψας με βαπτίζειν ἐν ὕδατι, ἐκεῖνός μοι εἶπεν, Ἐφ' ὃν ἂν ἴδῃς τὸ πνεῦμα καταβαῖνον καὶ μένον ἐπ' αὐτὸν, οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ βαπτίζων ἐν πνεύματι ἁγίῳ.

Τότε ἐπληρώθη τὸ ῥηθὲν διὰ Ἰερεμίου τοῦ προφήτου λέγοντος, Καὶ ἔλαβον τὰ τριάκοντα ἀργύρια, τὴν τιμὴν τοῦ τετιμημένου, ὃν ἐτιμήσαντο ἀπὸ υἱῶν Ἰσραήλ· καὶ ἔδωκαν αὐτὰ εἰς τὸν ἀγρὸν τοῦ κεραμέως, καθὰ συνέταξέ μοι Κύριος.

Ἔχοντες οὖν τοιαύτην ἐλπίδα, πολλῇ παρρησίᾳ χρώμεθα· καὶ οὐ καθάπερ Μωσῆς ἐτίθει κάλυμμα ἐπὶ τὸ πρόσωπον ἑαυτοῦ, πρὸς τὸ μὴ ἀτενίσαι τοὺς υἱοὺς Ἰσραὴλ εἰς τὸ τέλος τοῦ καταργουμένου.

2. (1) At what period of our Lord's life did the Temptation take place? (2) Where was the wilderness into which He was led? (3) In what order are the temptations recorded by St Matthew and St Luke respectively? (4) Shew that there is no contradiction between the Evangelists on this point. (5) From what book of the Old Testament are our Lord's three answers taken? (6) Explain the force of the reply γέγραπται, οὐκ ἐπ' ἄρτῳ μόνῳ, κ.τ.λ.; tracing the parallel between the case of our Lord and that of those to whom the words were originally addressed. (7) What was τὸ πτερύγιον τοῦ ἱεροῦ? (8) Whence is that passage of Scripture taken which the Tempter applied to Christ?

3. (1) Before what tribunals was our Lord brought, and what crimes were laid to His charge? (2) Of which of these was He acquitted, and of which condemned, and by whom? (3) To what portions of their Law did the Jews refer when they said κατὰ τὸν νόμον ἡμῶν ὀφείλει ἀποθανεῖν, ὅτι ἑαυτὸν υἱὸν τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐποίησεν? (4) Does υἱὸς Θεοῦ appear to have been used by the Jews as a common title of the Messiah? If so, whence did they derive it, and in what sense did they use it?

4. Translate:

Καὶ ἐν τῷ συμπληροῦσθαι τὴν ἡμέραν τῆς Πεντηκοστῆς, ἦσαν ἅπαντες ὁμοθυμαδὸν ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτό . . . καὶ ὤφθησαν αὐτοῖς διαμεριζόμεναι γλῶσσαι ὡσεὶ πυρός, ἐκάθισέ τε ἐφ' ἕνα ἕκαστον αὐτῶν . . . καὶ ἤρξαντο λαλεῖν ἑτέραις γλώσσαις, καθὼς τὸ πνεῦμα ἐδίδου αὐτοῖς ἀποφθέγγεσθαι. ἦσαν δὲ ἐν Ἰερουσαλὴμ κατοικοῦντες Ἰουδαῖοι ἄνδρες εὐλαβεῖς ἀπὸ παντὸς ἔθνους τῶν ὑπὸ τὸν οὐρανόν. γενομένης δὲ τῆς φωνῆς ταύτης, συνῆλθε τὸ πλῆθος, καὶ συνεχύθη.

(1) When was the Feast of Pentecost first instituted? (2) Why was it so called? (3) By what name is it called in the O. T.? (4) Explain the typical relation of the festival to the event here related. (5) Discuss the meaning of λαλεῖν ἑτέραις γλώσσαις. (6) Where else in the N. T. is it mentioned? (7) What do you understand by συμπληροῦσθαι, διαμεριζόμεναι, κατοικοῦντες, φωνῆς?

5. State briefly where and when you suppose the Epistles to the Romans, Corinthians, Galatians, and Thessalonians to have been written. To which of these churches were the following passages respectively addressed? Explain in each case the circumstances which led the Apostle to write thus.

(1) Μήτις ὑμᾶς ἐξαπατήσῃ· ὅτι ἐὰν μὴ ἔλθῃ ἡ ἀποστασία πρῶτον.

(2) Μεμέρισται ὁ Χριστός;

(3) Διὰ τοῦτο ἐν ὑμῖν πολλοὶ ἀσθενεῖς καὶ ἄρρωστοι, καὶ κοιμῶνται ἱκανοί.

(4) Ὅτι αἱ μὲν ἐπιστολαί, φησί, βαρεῖαι καὶ ἰσχυραί.

(5) Ἐναρξάμενοι πνεύματι, νῦν σαρκὶ ἐπιτελεῖσθε;

(6) Τί οὖν; προεχόμεθα; οὐ πάντως.

6. Translate with brief explanatory comments :

(1) Ὁ δὲ Ἰωάννης ἀκούσας ἐν τῷ δεσμωτηρίῳ τὰ ἔργα τοῦ Χριστοῦ.

(2) Καὶ ἡμέρα ἦν παρασκευὴ καὶ σάββατον ἐπέφωσκεν.

(3) Ἀνήχθη ἀπὸ τῆς Ἐφέσου, καὶ κατελθὼν εἰς Καισάρειαν, ἀναβὰς καὶ ἀσπασάμενος τὴν ἐκκλησίαν κατέβη εἰς Ἀντιόχειαν.

(4) Μὴ ἑαυτοὺς ἐκδικοῦντες, ἀλλὰ δότε τόπον τῇ ὀργῇ.

(5) Ἅτινά ἐστιν ἀλληγορούμενα· αὗται γάρ εἰσιν αἱ δύο διαθῆκαι.

(6) Πᾶσα γραφὴ θεόπνευστος καὶ ὠφέλιμος πρὸς διδασκαλίαν.

(7) Ἡ ἀγάπη οὐ λογίζεται τὸ κακόν.

7. Translate into GREEK, and explain the following:

(1) One jot or one tittle. (2) The head of the corner. (3) Ye blind guides, which strain at a gnat. (4) He digged a place for the winefat. (5) The word of God is quick. (6) We see through a glass darkly. (7) I know nothing by myself. (8) I determined not to know anything save Jesus Christ. (9) We took up our carriages. (10) Having passed through the upper coasts.

Translate also into GREEK :

And straightway in the morning the chief priests held a consultation with the elders and scribes, and the whole council, and bound Jesus and delivered him to Pilate.

BP. BUTLER'S ANALOGY. PART I.

1. How is Analogy generally defined? In what sense is the word used by Butler? What is the peculiar value of the argument from Analogy? On what does it depend? Illustrate by analysing some argument from a false Analogy and its refutation, *e.g.* that in c. 1, between the decay

of vegetables and of living creatures. "In some few instances, perhaps, the Analogy proposed may amount to a real practical proof." What instances seem to you to come nearest to this?

2. To what kind of persons and to what state of opinion is this treatise adapted? What accordingly is alone assumed as the foundation of the argument? Shew, as Butler does, that the proof of this assumption is not destroyed by "a fatality, supposed consistent with what we certainly experience."

3. There are three distinct questions, relating to a future life, considered in the first chapter. What are they? State, as briefly as possible, the line of argument adopted in dealing with them.

4. What is meant when we are said to be *under the government of God*, under His *moral* government, and, as distinguished from this, *in a state of probation?* What three things does a state of probation imply?

5. Prove the following propositions, and shew what the scheme of Religion has analogous to them:

(1) There is in the nature of things a tendency in virtue and vice to produce good and bad effects in a greater degree than they do in fact produce them; whereas the hindrances to their becoming effect are, in numberless cases, not natural, but artificial only.

(2) The constitution of human creatures is such as that they are capable of naturally becoming qualified for states of life, for which they once were wholly unqualified.

Whence does a *practical proof* arise of that of which a *presumption* is afforded by (1)? Give the proof.

6. Macaulay (Essay on Bacon) speaks of "Analogies like that which Bp. Butler so ably pointed out between natural and revealed Religion." Compare this with the Bishop's own account of the nature and design of his Treatise. Does he refer at all to such analogy?

7. "In this treatise I have argued upon the principles of others, not my own." What does Butler mean by this? Illustrate; and shew how it has affected his phraseology.

PALEY'S HORÆ PAULINÆ.

EXPLAIN the nature of the argument maintained in the Horæ Paulinæ.

Exemplify from the Epistle to the Romans,

(1) by an instance of congruity dependent upon *time;*

(2) by a *geographical* coincidence;

(3) from comparing the style of this Epistle with that of the Epistle to the Galatians.

BP. PEARSON ON THE CREED. ARTICLE II.

1. GIVE the Latin and Greek forms of this Article. What parts are probably additions to the primitive form? When introduced? and why?

2. Ἰησοῦς καλεῖται φερωνύμως. Shew this in respect of that which Christ has *procured* for us. Trace, in its historical connexion, the derivation of Ἰησοῦς; and give Pearson's comment on the Angel's interpretation of the name.

3. (a) Explain and illustrate:

(1) Ἰουδαῖοι καταδέχονται τὸ εἶναι αὐτὸν Ἰησοῦν, τὸ δὲ καὶ Χριστὸν εἶναι τοῦτον οὐκέτι.   S. CYRIL. *Catech.* x. 6.

(2) Ὅσον γε ἐκ τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἡμῶν ὀνόματος, χρηστότατοι ὑπάρχομεν·   JUST. MART. *Apol.* i. 4.

(3) Οἱ βασιλεῖς πάντες καὶ οἱ χριστοὶ ἀπὸ τούτου μετέσχον καὶ βασιλεῖς καλεῖσθαι καὶ χριστοί.   Id. *Dial. c. Tryph.* § 86.

(b) Mention some of the passages expounded of the Messias in the Chaldee paraphrase, and state how this application of the term originated. Give an analysis of the proof that "the Man Jesus, in whom we believe, is that Messias who was promised."

(c) Translate and explain:

Χριστὸς δὲ διὰ τὴν θεότητα· χρίσις γὰρ αὕτη τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος, οὐκ ἐνεργείᾳ κατὰ τοὺς ἄλλους Χριστοὺς ἁγιάζουσα, παρουσίᾳ δὲ ὅλου τοῦ χρίοντος· ἧς ἔργον ἄνθρωπον ἀκοῦσαι τὸ χρῖον καὶ ποιῆσαι Θεὸν τὸ χριόμενον.   S. GREG. NAZ. *Orat.* 36.

Give the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin of the passage (Ps. xlv. 7) to which allusion is here made; and explain it critically.

(d) "The belief of Jesus *the Christ* is necessary to instruct us what it is to be a Christian, and how far we stand obliged by owning that name."

4. (a) Bp. Pearson advances by five stages to the proof that Jesus Christ is *the only Son of the Father.* State them.

(b) Give the substance of his critical investigation of the following texts: point out the place they occupy in the general argument; and remark upon any point in them which you think requires to be further cleared.

(1) S. Joh. vi. 62. What and if you shall see...

(2) Col. i. 15—17. Who is the image of the invisible God...

(3) Phil. ii. 6, 7. Being in the form of God...

(4) Acts xx. 28. Take heed unto yourselves...

(c) "S. John produceth a name of His"—*i. e.* Λόγος—"in frequent use among the Jews." What proof of this does Bp. Pearson adduce?

(d) Define accurately the term ὁμοούσιος. Give the history of the word. Explain: "Dicit Candidus Filium de Patris esse substantia, errans in eo quod προβολὴν id est, *prolationem*, asserit: e regione Origenes, juxta Arium et Eunomium, repugnat eum vel prolatum esse vel natum, ne Deus Pater dividatur in partes."

(e) Explain the doctrines involved in the following statements; and shew how they are connected with the proof that Christ is the Only Son of God.

    (1) Θεὸν ἐκ Θεοῦ, Φῶς ἐκ Φωτός.—*Symb. Nic.*

    (2) Tu Patris *Sempiternus* es Filius.—*Te Deum.*

    (3) Unitas Personæ quæ est in Dei Filio et Filio Virginis adoptionis tollit injuriam.—*Synod. Concil. Francof.*

5. "As (1) the original *Jehovah* was spoken of Christ by the holy Prophets, so (2) the title of *Lord*, as (3) the usual interpretation of that Name, was attributed unto Him by the Apostles." Illustrate these three statements.

6. "On Christ there is bestowed the gift of eternal generation, the gift of union, and the gift of Unction." Hooker.

Compare this with the statements of doctrine contained in Pearson.

LITURGY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

1. S. Basil relates: προσευχομένῳ μοι πρώην μετὰ τοῦ λαοῦ καὶ ἀμφοτέρως τὴν δοξολογίαν ἀποπληροῦντι τῷ Θεῷ καὶ Πατρὶ, νῦν μὲν μετὰ τοῦ Υἱοῦ σὺν τῷ Πνεύματι τῷ Ἁγίῳ, νῦν δὲ διὰ τοῦ Υἱοῦ ἐν τῷ Ἁγίῳ Πνεύματι, ἐπέσκηψάν τινες τῶν παρόντων, ξενιζούσαις ἡμᾶς φωναῖς κεχρῆσθαι λέγοντες καὶ ἅμα πρὸς ἀλλήλας ὑπεναντίως ἐχούσαις. Quote from the Prayer-Book a Doxology in which these two forms are combined. How came the second to be regarded with suspicion? Can you mention any similar occurrence in our own Church? Shew from the Prayer-Book that, rightly understood, both of them involve important principles of Divine worship. The 3rd Council of Carthage directs "ut cum *Altari* adsistitur, semper ad *Patrem* dirigatur oratio." What foundation has this Canon in the doctrine of the Sacrament? How far does it seem to be observed in our own office? How do you understand the petition, "By the mystery of Thy Holy Incarnation... good Lord, deliver us"?

2. Shew that our Matins and Evensong combine elements of worship derived both from the Temple and the Synagogue. What grounds are there for believing that such services have been in use in the Church from Apostolic times? "The ancient fathers have divided the *Psalms* into seven portions, whereof every one was called a *Nocturn*." Explain this

arrangement; and how it was that "of late time, a few of them have been daily said, and the rest utterly omitted." Why is Ps. xix. *Cæli enarrant* to be said on Christmas-day, Ps. viii. *Domine, Dominus noster* on Ascension-day, and Ps. civ. *Benedic, anima mea* on Whit-Sunday?

3. What is the Latin of the clause in the Catechism "as generally necessary to salvation"? Why did the Puritans at the Savoy Conference wish to have it rejected? What does the Rubric about Conditional Baptism affirm to be "essential parts of Baptism"? When was the Office for Baptism of Adults introduced? and why at that time? In what respects chiefly does it differ from the Office for Baptism of Infants? In what relation do the stipulations in the Offices of Baptism and Confirmation stand to the Rites themselves? When were they introduced into the latter?

4. Cranmer says: "Of Confirmation with Chrism, without which it is counted no Sacrament, there is no manner of mention in the Scripture." Apply this to remove what has sometimes been represented as a discrepancy between the language of the Office of Confirmation and that of the 25th Article. Cartwright complained that "the Book maintaineth the Popish distinction, that *the Spirit of God is given*, at Baptism unto remission of sins, and *in Confirmation unto strength.*" Confirm, both historically and from the language of "the Book," this explanation of the rite. Why then is it not "such a Sacrament as Baptism and the Communion are"?

5. (a) What words in the Marriage Service represent the ancient *benedictio sacramentalis?* Why were they so called? Where was the Prayer in which they occur introduced in the ancient rite? and with what significant ceremony accompanied? (b) What do you gather from the Order for Visitation of the Sick to be the main design of that Office? From what Canon has it been inferred that the Office may be used or not at the Minister's discretion? What appears to be the true meaning of that Canon? (c) Compare with Holy Scripture the prayers in the Burial Service:—"suffer us not, at our last hour, for any pains of death, to fall from Thee:" "that it may please Thee of Thy gracious goodness shortly to accomplish the number of Thine elect, and to hasten Thy kingdom."

6. What are the Ember-days? Why so called? Ordination is always accompanied by the Holy Communion. What Scripture precedent has been adduced for this? and also for the accompaniment of fasting? What do you understand by the word 'Ordo'? How do you make out *three* Orders in the Scriptures? "The ordering of ministers hath his visible sign and promise." What sign? and what promise? "Diaconum oportet ministrare ad altare, evangelium legere, baptizare et prædicare." Compare this (1) with the account given in our own Office, and (2) with what may be gathered from Scripture, as to the functions of Deacons.

7. From the following account, combined with such notices as are supplied by writers of the first three centuries, give an outline of a primitive

7—5

Missa Fidelium, inserting in their proper places such forms as are known to have been in general use. Compare our own Office throughout.

Ἀλλήλους ¹φιλήματι ἀσπαζόμεθα παυσάμενοι τῶν εὐχῶν. ἔπειτα ²προσφέρεται τῷ προεστῶτι τῶν ἀδελφῶν ἄρτος καὶ ποτήριον ὕδατος καὶ κράματος, καὶ οὗτος λαβὼν αἶνον καὶ δόξαν τῷ Πατρὶ τῶν ὅλων διὰ τοῦ ὀνόματος τοῦ Υἱοῦ καὶ τοῦ Πν. τοῦ Ἁγ. ἀναπέμπει, καὶ εὐχαριστίαν ὑπὲρ τοῦ καταξιωθῆναι τούτων παρ᾽ αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ πολὺ ποιεῖται, καὶ ὁ λαὸς ³ἐπευφημεῖ λέγων τὸ Ἀμὴν, καὶ ἡ διάδοσις καὶ ἡ μετάληψις ἀπὸ τῶν ⁴εὐχαριστηθέντων γίνεται, καὶ τοῖς οὐ παροῦσιν διὰ τῶν διακόνων ⁵πέμπεται.

(1) (3) Quote passages from Scripture in which these usages seem to be referred to.

(2) " *The Offertory begins...the Queen descends from her Throne... and goes to the steps of the Altar, where taking off her Crown...she kneels down. And first the Queen* (a) *offers Bread and Wine for the Communion, which...are by the Archbishop received from the Queen, and* (b) *reverently placed upon the Altar, and decently covered with a fair linen cloth, the Archbishop first saying this Prayer* : Bless, O Lord, we beseech thee, these Thy Gifts, &c. (*Coronation Service*).

(a) How came this, the primitive kind of Offertory, to be replaced by such Offertory as we now have? How was a memorial of the original custom retained in the Office of 1549?

(b) " How is not our celebration of the Eucharist defective, where no such oblation of the elements is used "? (Mede). By what change at the last Revision was this defect supplied?

(4) Explain the liturgical uses of the words εὐχαριστεῖν and εὐχαριστία. At the words " Hoc est enim Corpus Meum " in the Canon, the Bangor Missal has the Rubric "*Hæc sunt verba consecrationis.*" On what grounds may it be maintained that this is still the doctrine of the English Church? What rubrical additions were made at the last revision in the Prayer of Consecration?

(5) The Latin Prayer-Book of 1560 in the " Communio Infirmorum," has the Rubric; "*quod si contingat eodem die Cœnam Domini in Ecclesia celebrari, tunc sacerdos in cœna tantum sacramenti* reservabit *quantum sufficit ægroto.*" Do you consider this inconsistent with the words of the 28th Article? For whom was this Book intended? and with what ulterior design was it probably put forth?

8. Explain the following extract from the Sarum Portiforium; and apply it to illustrate the Preface of 1549, and our present daily Service.

Fer. iiij. post Oct. Pasch. ad Mat. Sac. Domine, labia. *Chor.* Et os meum. Deus in adj. Domine ad adj. Gloria. Sicut. *Inv.* Alleluia. *Ps.* Venite exultemus. *Hymn.* Aurora lucis. *Ant.* Alleluia alleluia alleluia.

Ps. **Dixit insipiens.** Exaudi Deus. *Sub uno* Gloria.... *V.* Resurrexit Dominus de Sepulchro. *R.* Qui pro nobis pependit in ligno. alleluia. Pater noster *privatim.* Et ne nos. Sed libera. Jube, Domine, benedicere. Benedictione. *Lect. i.* Et conversus sum, &c. [Rev. i. 12, 13]. *Resp.* Vidi portam civitatis ad orientem positam : et apostolorum nomina et agni super eam scripta. Et super muros ejus angelorum custodiam alleluia. *Vers.* Vidi civitatem sanctam Hierusalem descendentem de cœlo ornatam tanquam sponsam viro suo. Et super. *Lect. ij.* Caput enim, &c. [Rev. i. 14]. Tu. *Resp.* Vidi Hierusalem....

9. Translate into LITURGICAL GREEK :

"Almighty God, who hast given us grace at this time with one accord to make our common supplications unto Thee; and dost promise, *that when two or three are gathered together in Thy Name Thou wilt grant their requests :* Fulfil now, O Lord, the desires and petitions of Thy servants, as may be most expedient for them; granting us in this world knowledge of thy truth, and in the world to come life everlasting. Amen."

What may be the doctrinal motive for substituting the words "in all places where thou dost record thy name, there thou wilt come unto thy people and bless them" for the clause in Italics, in a professed adaptation of the Prayer-Book "for use in other Protestant Churches"?

A LIST OF PERSONS

WHO HAVE PASSED

THE EXAMINATION IN THEOLOGY.

October, 1855.

EXAMINERS:

J. A. JEREMIE, D.D. *Regius Professor of Divinity.*
W. SELWYN, B.D. *Margaret Professor of Divinity.*
E. H. BROWNE, B.D. *Norrisian Professor of Divinity.*
C. HARDWICK, M.A. *Christian Advocate.*
W. C. MATHISON, M.A. *Trinity College.*
J. S. WOOD, M.A. *St John's College.*

Allison, H.	B.A.	Clare.	Christie, J. J.	B.A.	St John's.
Bailey, H. R.	B.A.	St John's.	Clark, G.	B.A.	St John's.
Baker, H. de Foe	B.A.	Jesus.	Clarke, F. K.	B.A.	Clare.
Baker, W. de Foe	B.A.	Emman.	Clarke, G. P.	M.A.	St John's.
Banham, W.	B.A.	Sidney.	Clay, W. L.	B.A.	Emman.
Barnes, B. C.	B.A.	Jes.	Cleave, W.	B.A.	Jes.
Bather, H. F.	B.A.	St John's.	Clutterbuck, J. B.	B.A.	Pet.
Baty, T. J.	B.A.	Sid.	Cole, W. B.	B.A.	Caius.
Beard, A.	B.A.	St John's.	Collins, J.	B.A.	Cath.
Beaumont, T. G.	B.A.	Magd.	Cornwall, A. K.	B.A.	Trin.
Beck, A.	B.A.	Caius.	Cornford, E.	B.A.	St John's.
Binns, C. J.	B.A.	Cath.	Craven, S.	B.A.	Sid.
Blagden, H.	B.A.	Trin.	Croft, T. C. H.	B.A.	Caius.
Blunt, W. R.	B.A.	Clare.	Crossley, T.	B.A.	Trin. H.
Boger, W. S.	B.A.	Emman.	Cuming, J.	B.A.	Corpus.
Boldero, J. S.	B.A.	Corpus.	Curtis, P. W.	B.A.	St John's.
Bolton, J. Jun.	B.A.	Pemb.	Daltry, T. W.	B.A.	Trin.
Bousfield, H. B.	B.A.	Caius.	Davies, R.	B.A.	St John's.
Bowlby, C. E.	B.A.	St John's.	Davis, H. B.	B.A.	St John's.
Brett, G. H.	B.A.	Jes.	Densham, J. C.	B.A.	Cath.
Brown, T. B.	B.A.	Emman.	Devenish, C. W.	B.A.	Trin.
Browne, S. B.	B.A.	Trin.	Dobede, H. F.	B.A.	Magd.
Browning, H. B.	B.A.	Queens'.	Drawbridge, W.B.	S.C.L.	Caius.
Bulmer, E.	B.A.	Pet.	Druce, A. J.	B.A.	St John's.
Burn, W.	B.A.	Pemb.	Drury, A.	B.A.	St John's.
Burnaby, S. B.	B.A.	Christ's.	Du Port, J. M.	B.A.	Caius.
Butler, E. T.	B.A.	Caius.	Edwards, R. K.	B.A.	Trin.
Butt, G. H.	B.A.	Jes.	Elliot, R. W.	B.A.	Corpus.
Buxton, T.	B.A.	Corpus.	Falkner, F. B.	B.A.	St John's.
Candy, F. J.	B.A.	Emman.	Farmer, J.	B.A.	Caius.
Carnsew, T.	B.A.	St John's.	Farrar, J.	B.A.	Trin.
Carter, H. J.	B.A.	Clare.	Freeman, W. H.	B.A.	Caius.
Carter, J.	B.A.	Cath.	French, G.	B.A.	Queens'.

Glynn, A.	B.A.	Pet.
Goodall, W.	B.A.	Clare.
Gordon, R. A.	B.A.	Cath.
Grabham, T.	B.A.	St John's.
Green, W.	M.A.	Trin.
Griffith, G. S.	B.A.	Clare.
Grindrod, W.	B.A.	Trin.
Girling, J. C.	B.A.	Caius.
Hales, W. A.	B.A.	Caius.
Hall, C.	B.A.	Queens'.
Hanbury, A.	B.A.	Trin.
Harlock, A. K.	B.A.	Pet.
Harbord, Hon. J.	M.A.	Magd.
Harrison, E.	B.A.	Trin.
Haynes, R. J.	B.A.	Caius.
Headland, E.	B.A.	Caius.
Hollier, T	B.A.	St John's.
Hughes, J.	B.A.	Emman.
Hutchinson, C. P.	B.A.	Trin.
Jackson, W. H.	B.A.	Trin.
Jeffcoatt, T.	B.A.	Trin.
Kelly, H. P.	B.A.	Caius.
Kingdon, J. D.	B.A.	Trin.
Kingsford, F. W.	B.A.	Clare.
Lamb, F. W.	B.A.	Pemb.
Lander, T.	B.A.	Corpus.
Leathes, C. H.	B.A.	St John's.
Legh, J. R.	B.A.	St John's.
Little, J. R.	B.A.	St John's.
Lloyd, J.	M.A.	Trin.
Loft, J. E. W.	B.A.	Corpus.
Lord, E.	B.A.	Jes.
Machray, R.	B.A.	Sid.
Maclear, G. F.	B.A.	Trin.
Marriott, H. P.	B.A.	St John's.
Marsden, S. E.	B.A.	Trin.
Marshall, E. T.	B.A.	Clare.
Matthews, J. B.	B.A.	Trin.
Metcalfe, G.	B.A.	Clare.
Millard, H. S.	B.A.	St John's.
Milward, H. C.	B.A.	Christ's.
Molesworth, S.	B.A.	St John's.
Monkhouse, H. C.	B.A.	Trin.
Monk, W.	B.A.	St John's.
Moorsom, R. M.	B.A.	Trin.
Mooyaart, R. J.	B.A.	Trin.
Moule, F. J.	B.A.	Corpus.
Muriel, H. E.	B.A.	Pet.
Mylchreest, H.	B.A.	Christ's.
Napier, J. W.	B.A.	Trin.
Nelson, Hon. E.	M.A.	Trin.
Ninnis, P. A.	B.A.	Clare.
Pace, J.	B.A.	Pemb.
Parmenter, A.	B.A.	St John's.
Pearson, A. W.	B.A.	Pemb.
Pearson, J. B.	B.A.	St John's.
Perry, E. C.	B.A.	Caius.
Phillips, G.	B.A.	Queens'.
Proby, W. H. B.	B.A.	Trin.
Pyper, R.	B.A.	Down.
Read, S. G.	B.A.	Corpus.
Reavely, F. F.	B.A.	Trin.
Reynolds, E. M.	B.A.	Emman.
Roberts, E.	B.A.	St John's.
Robertson, C. H.	B.A.	Trin.
Rusby, T.	B.A.	Magd.
Seppings, G. W.	B.A.	Corpus.
Smith, A. F.	B.A.	Pemb.
Smith, T.	B.A.	Trin.
Smyth, H. M.	B.A.	Cath.
Southwell, H. G.	B.A.	Trin.
Sowerby, W. J.	B.A.	St John's.
Spencer, M. T.	B.A.	Caius.
Spurgin, A. D.	B.A.	Clare.
Stephen, L.	B.A.	Trin. H.
Stevenson, E. J.	B.A.	Caius.
Sundius, J. H.	B.A.	Corpus.
Tayler, G. W. H.	B.A.	Trin.
Taylor, E. S.	B.A.	Magd.
Thompson, J.	B.A.	Pemb.
Thompson, J. E.	B.A.	St John's.
Tinkler, J.	B.A.	St John's.
Tinniswood, W.	B.A.	Clare.
Tipper, J. G.	B.A.	Emman.
Towne, E. J.	B.A.	Trin.
Tweed, J. B.	B.A.	Corpus.
Vesey, F. G.	B.A.	Trin.
Wainwright, C. H.	B.A.	Trin.
Ward, A. H.	B.A.	Pemb.
Ward, A. R.	B.A.	St John's.
Ware, W. W.	B.A.	Jes.
Wasse, G.	B.A.	St John's.
Wasse, H. W.	B.A.	Magd.
Watson, F.	B.A.	Caius.
Watson, F. F.	B.A.	Caius.
Watson, J. W.	B.A.	Queens'.
Westerman, E.	B.A.	Queens'.
White, H. S.	B.A.	Jes.
Whitley, T.	B.A.	Emman.
Williams, A. H.	B.A.	Clare.
Williams, E. V.	B.A.	St John's.
Wilson, J. E.	B.A.	Emman.
Winstanley, C. B.	S.C.L.	Jes.
Winterbottom, E.	B.A.	Christ's.
Wood, A.	B.A.	Trin.
Wood, M.	B.A.	Cath.
Yeats, G.	B.A.	St John's.

LIST OF ORDINARY DEGREES

AT THE

BACHELOR OF ARTS' COMMENCEMENT.

JANUARY 26, 1856.

FOURTH CLASS.

Ds Aikin	Jesus.	Ds Hay	Trin.	
Bartlet	Corpus.	Heywood, H. R.	Trin.	
Bartlett	Trin.	Hill	Trin.	
Baskerville	Caius.	Holmes	Clare.	
Belmore, Earl of	Trin.	Horton	Pet.	
Birch	Trin.	Hutton	Trin.	
Boucher	Joh.	Lang	Trin.	
Boustead	Cath.	Latham	Trin.	
Briggs	Trin.	Lewis, J.	Queens'.	
Brown	Sidney.	Lord	Trin.	
Brundrit	Christ's.	Mathias	King's.	
Burn	Trin.	May	Caius.	
Burton	Jesus.	Moody	Joh.	
Cave	Jesus.	Morse	Corpus.	
Chapman	Emman.	Mounsey	Emman.	
Clark, J. W.	Trin.	Munby	Trin.	
Critchett	Trin.	Neville	Magd.	
Day	Cath.	Parry	Christ's.	
De Vitré	Trin.	Partridge	Joh.	
Doria	Pemb.	Raymond	Magd.	
Edmondson	Pet.	Reynolds	Caius.	
Evans	Trin.	Roberts	Emman.	
Fenwick	Caius.	Robinson	Trin. H.	
Fitz Gerald, G. C.	Trin.	Salter	Jesus.	
Foot	Trin.	Schreiber	Trin. H.	
Fraser	Emman.	Sheepshanks	Christ's.	
Freer	Trin.	Smith, B.	Trin.	
Gedge, H. E.	Caius.	Stainburn	Trin.	
Gee	Jesus.	Stone	King's.	
Gibbs	Joh.	Stowe	Emman.	
Green, E. K.	Joh.	Swansborough	Corpus.	
Green, V.	Trin.	Tindall	Sidney.	
Guest, Sir Ivor B.	Trin.	Washington	Joh.	
Gully	Trin.	Williams, E. F. V.	Trin.	
Gulson	Trin.	Wood, F. J.	Trin.	
Hamilton	Trin.	Wood, J.	Joh.	
Harrison, W. A.	Caius.	Wyche	Trin.	

FIFTH CLASS.

Dꜱ Addison	Joh.	Dꜱ Gould	Clare.
Atkinson	Emman.	Harvey	Magd.
Auden	Joh.	Heathcote	Trin.
Blake	Corpus.	Holford	Emman.
Buckston	Joh.	Hussey	Christ's.
Bull, H.	Cath.	Jones, M. L.	Corpus.
Burd	Joh.	Jones, T. J.	Corpus.
Cameron	Queens'.	Laycock	Trin.
Carnegie	Trin.	Lowndes	Trin.
Cator	Trin.	Moule	Queens'.
Corbyn	Jesus.	Newton	Caius.
Crocker	Trin. H.	Palmer	Pet.
Dove	Corpus.	Peglar	Emman.
Elvy	Pet.	Prendergast	Trin. H.
Feilding, Hon. C. W.	Trin.	Thomas	Joh.
Flesher	Christ's.	Titley	Trin.
Forshall	Christ's.		

SIXTH CLASS.

Dꜱ A'Court	Joh.	Dꜱ Jetter	Cath.
Allen	Joh.	Lamb, Y.	Joh.
Badeley	Corpus.	Lewellin	Trin.
Bagehawe	Joh.	Lloyd	Clare.
Bull, A.	Cath.	Macilwain	Trin.
Bulmer	Magd.	Masters	Emman.
Cartwright	Queens'.	Michell	Emman.
Collins, J. A. W.	Joh.	Millichap	Cath.
Cooper	Trin.	Netherclift	Christ's.
Cornewall	Trin.	Palmer	Sidney.
Craven	Trin.	Payne	Caius.
Davy	Trin.	Phillips	Joh.
Day	Joh.	Poole	Jesus.
Ffolkes	Trin.	Potts	Trin.
Floyd	Caius.	Rollo, Lord	Trin.
Forward	Joh.	Rumboll	Corpus.
Freeman	Trin.	Sangar	Caius.
Girdlestone	Jesus.	Sargent	Trin.
Gledstanes	Trin.	Slocock	Caius.
Greenstreet	Trin.	Smyth	Trin.
Grey	Trin.	Sutherland	Trin.
Hadow	Trin.	Tufnell	Trin. H.
Harrison, F. L.	Caius.	Wilkinson	Pet.
Hasted	Magd.	Wilson, F. C.	Trin.
Heaton	Sidney.	Wright	Joh.
Heywood, C. J.	Trin.	Wyndham	Trin.
Incledon	Clare		

SEVENTH CLASS.

Dꜱ Blackman	Trin.	Dꜱ Polwhele	Joh.
Calcraft	Caius.	Roughead	Trin.
Cancellor	Trin.	Smith	Magd.
Cookson, E.	Caius.	Woodmass	Trin.
Dent	Joh.	Thompson	Pemb.
Dew	Jesus.	Trow	Jesus.
Hervey, Lord	Trin.	Wayne, W. H.	Trin.
Isaacson	Christ's.		
Lambarde	Emman.	**ÆGROTAT.**	
Moore	Caius.	Fullagar	Joh.

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

LENT TERM. 1856.

EXAMINERS:

GEORGE SUFFIELD, M.A. *Clare College.*
SIMEON HILEY, M.A. *St John's College.*
EDWARD WILLIAM BLORE, M.A. *Trinity College.*
JOSEPH BICKERSTETH MAYOR, M.A. *St John's College.*
WILLIAM FREDERICK WITTS, M.A. *King's College.*
ROBERT EDGAR HUGHES, M.A. *Magdalene College.*
RICHARD FERGUSON, M.A. *Pembroke College.*
THOMAS WETHERHERD SHARPE, M.A. *Christ's College.*

Candidates for Honors in 1858.

Adam	Joh.	Collier	Christ's.
Allen	Christ's.	Collins	Cath.
Andrew	Caius.	Colquhoun	Emman.
Armfield	Pemb.	Compton	Caius.
Barff	Trin. H.	Crabtree	Joh.
Barker	Pemb.	Cutbill	Trin.
Barnacle	Joh.	Dearden	Trin.
Barnes, T.	Joh.	De Vidil	Trin.
Barton	Emman.	Donne, R. J.	Trin.
Bayliss	Joh.	Drake	Trin.
Bell	Trin.	Dupuis	King's.
Bennett, G.	Joh.	Dury	Trin.
Bidder	Trin.	East	Trin.
Birdwood	Pet.	Elliott	Trin.
Birkett	Joh.	Ellis, W. F. M.	Joh.
Blissard	Joh.	Evans	King's.
Blomefield	Caius.	Finch	Joh.
Blunt	Pemb.	Fisher	Trin.
Bogle	Clare.	Fleming	Cath.
Bompas	Joh.	Fosbery	Caius.
Borradail	Joh.	Froysell	Trin. H.
Bowen	Trin.	Fullagar	Caius.
Brancker	Emman.	Fuller, J. M.	Joh.
Broome	Sid.	Goodacre	Emman.
Buckley	Trin.	Goody	Caius.
Bull	Emman.	Grafton	Trin. H.
Bullock	Emman.	Green	Caius.
Burnaby	King's.	Green	Joh.
Burton	Queens'.	Gregory	Emman.
Campbell, H.	Trin.	Gruggen	Joh.
Campbell	Emman.	Hadley	Trin.
Chavasse	Trin.	Hart	Trin.
Christoffelz	Clare.	Heathcote	Trin.
Clark, F. S.	Joh.	Henniker	Trin. H.
Clark, E. C.	Trin.	Henslow	Christ's.
Clark, R. E.	Trin.	Heppenstall	Joh.
Clark,	Sid.	Hewitt	Emman.
Coldham	King's.	Heywood	Trin.
Coles	Caius.	Hiley	Joh.

Hodgson	Magd.	Penley	Corpus.
Holland	Trin.	Pennethorne	Trin. H.
Holley	Trin. H.	Pitcairn	Jesus.
Borne	Clare.	Platt, H. E.	Trin.
Housley	Clare.	Plowman	Trin.
Hudson, R.	Trin.	Potts	Joh.
Ireland	Trin.	Price	Queens'.
Jenkins,	Magd.	Prior	Trin.
Johnston	Caius.	Prichard	Joh.
Karney	Trin.	Raven	Joh.
Ketley	Queens'.	Reeves	Trin.
Kettle	Trin.	Robarts	Christ's.
Kingdon	Trin.	Robertson	Jesus.
Kitchen	Joh.	Rogers	Clare.
Knapton	Queens'.	Rogers	Trin.
Lafone	Joh.	Rogers Harrison	Clare.
Lampson	Trin.	Rose	Cath.
Lane	Joh.	Rouse	Trin.
Latham	Caius.	Sergeantson	Trin.
Latham, G.	Trin.	Saunderson	Trin.
Lee	Christ's.	Savell	Joh.
Leeming	Christ's.	Sendall	Christ's.
Leman	Clare.	Skeat	Christ's.
Leveritt	Emman.	Skipworth	Emman.
Lindsay	Trin. H.	Slesser	Queens'.
Luard	Pet.	Smith, C. A.	Pet.
Lucas	Joh.	Smith, F.	Joh.
Luckock	Jesus.	Snape	Joh.
Lumby	Magd.	Sneath	Caius.
Lupton	Joh.	Swete	Caius.
Lys	Joh.	Symus	Joh.
McClellan	Trin.	Taylor	Joh.
Mansell	Caius.	Taylor	Magd.
Martineau	Trin. H.	Tennent	Trin.
Masheder	Magd.	Thompson	Jesus.
Midgley	Joh.	Todd	Trin.
Miles	Christ's.	Tom	Joh.
Mortimer	Clare.	Tweedy	Emman.
Mowat	Sid.	Wace	Joh.
Musson	Queens'.	Watson	Caius.
Myers	Trin.	Wedderburn	Trin.
Newton	Joh.	Whitting	King's.
Nicolas	Christ's.	Wilkinson, E. G.	Joh.
Nightingale	Trin.	Wilkinson, A. J. A.	Joh.
Nottidge	Emman.	Wilson	Cath.
Oakeley	Jesus.	Winslow	Caius.
Panton	Caius.	Wormald	Christ's.
Parry	Corpus.	Worthington	Corpus.
Pearson, A.	Joh.	Wright	Caius.

Candidates for an Ordinary Degree in 1858.

CLASS A.

Alloway	Joh.	Baillie	Trin.
Anderson	Trin.	Ball	Christ's.
Appleford	Caius.	Beaumont, W.	Trin.
Athawes	Trin.	Biron	Trin. H.
Auden, T.	Joh.	Blackburne	Jesus.

Blythe	Christ's.	Lowndes	Trin. H.
Boswell	Clare.	Lubbock	Caius.
Brett	Joh.	Macgregor	Trin. H.
Brown, A. E.	Cath.	Malden	Emman.
Buck	Caius.	Marshall	Trin.
Butler, S.	Joh.	Martin	Cath.
Carver	Joh.	Martin	Joh.
Chawner	Pet.	Michell	Sid.
Christian	Trin. H.	Mirehouse	Christ's.
Collett	Trin.	Monypenny	Trin.
Cordeaux	Joh.	Moore	Jesus.
Cowan	Caius.	Morton	King's.
Cremer	Joh.	Müller	Sid.
Cresswell	Joh.	Noble	Christ's.
Curtis	Cath.	Nunn, S.	Joh.
Dalby	Trin.	Nurse	Caius.
De Castro	Caius.	Oliver	Christ's.
Deerr	Caius.	Oliver	Queens'.
Echalaz	Trin.	Onslow	Trin.
Eddy	Christ's.	Pettitt	Joh.
Edwards	Joh.	Pinney	Caius.
Ellis, J.	Joh.	Poore	Caius.
Gay	Trin.	Procter	Joh.
Godman	Trin.	Randall	Caius.
Hardy	Trin.	Roe	Queens'.
Haslewood	Clare.	Rudge	Trin.
Havart	Joh.	Saunders	Joh.
Hawthorn	Trin.	Sidgwick	Trin.
Hewitt	Christ's.	Simpson	Caius.
Hill, H. D.	Emman.	Smith, A.	Trin.
Houseman	Joh.	Smith, W. S.	Trin.
Hudspeth	Joh.	St Aubyn	Trin.
Kelland	Queens'.	Taylor	Trin.
Lamb	Joh.	Taylor	Emman.
Lawrence, R. G.	Joh.	Thomas	Magd.
Lay	Trin.	Thwaite	Trin.
Lee, T.	Trin.	Towers ·	Trin.
Leighton	Caius.	Tyrrell, Sen.	Trin.
Lever	Trin.	Ward, S. M.	Caius.
Lewty	Joh.	Weatherhead	Joh.
Liveing	Caius.	Wilson	Jesus.

CLASS B.

Bagshaw	Emman.	Castleman	Trin.
Bagshawe, A. D.	Emman.	Collis	Caius.
Baker	Cath.	Coode	Trin.
Baker, S. O.	Joh.	Cornwall	Trin.
Banfather	Corpus.	Crompton	Trin.
Bayley	Christ's.	Cumberlege	Trin.
Best	Corpus.	Custance	Corpus.
Bishop	Christ's.	Deighton	- Emman.
Brooks	Trin.	Drew	Trin.
Browne	Christ's.	Eddowes	Jesus.
Bull	Jesus.	Fenn	Joh.
Carter	Trin.	Fletcher	Caius.
Cassin	Trin.	Franklyn	Trin. H.

Goddard	Pemb.	Mylius	Cath.
Graham	Christ's.	Nicholls	Trin.
Grosvenor	Christ's.	Nunns	Christ's.
Hammond	Caius.	Palmer	Trin.
Hammond	Emman.	Parsons	Trin.
Harrison	Trin. H.	Pooley	Corpus.
Hey	Caius.	Randolph	Trin.
Higham	Joh.	Ranking	Caius.
Hitch	Joh.	Raymond	Trin.
Hoare	Christ's.	Richards	Trin.
Holmes, S.	Joh.	Ross	Trin.
Horne	Trin.	Rumbold	Trin.
Hunt	Trin.	Salter	Trin. H.
Isaacs	Corpus.	Scott	Emman.
Johnson	Sid.	Smith, H. C.	Trin.
Kemp	Corpus.	Thornewill	Trin.
King	Emman.	Tomblin	Emman.
King, K.	Caius.	Trollope	Joh.
Lampson, G. C.	Trin.	Truman	Caius.
Lawrance, W.	Joh.	Vaughan	Pet.
Lutwidge	Trin.	Whitley	Trin.
McCormick	Joh.	Wilson	Trin. H.
Markby	Trin.	Wynch	Sid.
Marriott	Joh.	Young, C.	Joh.
Mullens	Jesus.		

THEOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

EASTER, 1856.

LIST OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE PASSED THE EXAMINATION SO AS TO DESERVE HONORS.

The Names in each class are arranged in Alphabetical Order.

MIDDLE BACHELORS.

CLASS I.

Hoare, E. T.	Caius.
Maclear, G. F.	Trin.
*Proby, W. H. B.	Trin.
*Rees, W. J.	Joh.

CLASS II.

*Williams, A. H.	Clare.

CLASS III.

Bayley, H.	Trin.
Boger, W. S.	Emman.
Jones, F. H.	Emman.
Molyneux, H. G.	Magd.
Percival, J. S.	Emman.
Propert, W. P.	Trin. H.

COMMENCING BACHELORS.

CLASS I.

— —

CLASS II.

Boucher, J.	Joh.
*Jones, M. L.	Corpus.
*Long, R.	Corpus.
Sheepshanks, J.	Christ's.

CLASS III.

Knowles, R. J.	Cath.
Lang, O. C. S.	Trin.
Stubbs, S. D.	Pemb.
Tindall, H. W.	Sid.

* Distinguished in Hebrew.

LIST OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE PASSED THE EXAMINATION TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE EXAMINERS.

Allen, H. W.	Joh.	Kendall, F. K.	Joh.
Badeley, J. J.	Corpus.	Lamb, J. H.	Christ's.
Baker, H. F.	Emman.	Littlewood, W. E.	Pemb.
Baker, W. J.	Joh.	Long, D.	Corpus.
Baskerville, C.	Caius.	Maclagan, W. D.	Pet.
Baxendale, R.	Christ's.	Malden, C.	Trin.
Beck, E. J.	Clare.	Mathias, G. H. D.	King's.
Bengough, S. E.	Christ's.	May, F. S.	Caius.
Bickford, T. S.	Trin.	Meeres, W.	Clare.
Bliss, J. W.	Trin.	Monk, W.	Joh.
Bones, H. C.	Jesus.	Morris, G.	Joh.
Bowden, C. E.	Joh.	Morse, A. S.	Corpus.
Brown, E.	Sid.	Munby, G. F. W.	Trin.
Browne, G. O.	Jesus.	Nowell, J. S.	Emman.
Burdon, R.	Joh.	Patch, N.	Joh.
Cator, W. L. B.	Trin.	Pearson, F.	Trin. H.
Cheetham, H.	Christ's.	Penley, F. T.	Corpus.
Chorley, F. W.	Joh.	Plow, A. J.	Queens'.
Clark, G. F.	Trin. H.	Poole, A.	Joh.
Clifton, C. W.	Corpus.	Reynolds, J.	Caius.
Dand, J. J.	Christ's.	Richards, R.	Trin.
Darby, T.	Joh.	Richards, W. H.	Jesus.
Davy, A.	Trin.	Rouse, R. C. M.	Trin.
De Vitré, G. E. D.	Trin.	Russell, W. H. L.	Joh.
Dove, G.	Corpus.	Salter, D. M.	Jesus.
Drake, F. C.	Jesus.	Sanders, H. M.	Emman.
Du Boulay, W. T.	Trin.	Sangar, J. M.	Caius.
Fenn, S.	Trin.	Scholfield, C. R.	Triu.
Flesher, J. H.	Christ's.	Spilsbury, B. W.	Trin.
Foot, C. N.	Trin.	Stuart, H. C.	Christ's.
Gleadow, F. C.	Joh.	Swansborough, R.	Corpus.
Godson, G. St. A.	Pemb.	Titley, R.	Trin.
Gordon, R.	Christ's.	Trentham, T. B.	Emman.
Green	King's.	Walford, A. C.	Trin.
Harris, C. S.	Trin. H.	Ware, H.	Trin.
Harrison, A. A.	Trin.	Watson, H. W.	Trin.
Harrison, W. A.	Caius.	Watts, J.	Christ's.
Heather, W.	Corpus.	Wayte, G.	King's.
Hebden, A.	Trin.	Whitting, W. H.	King's.
Hepworth, W. H. F.	Magd.	Wigan, S.	Trin.
Irvine, W.	Trin.		

J. A. JEREMIE, D.D. *Regius Professor of Divinity.*
T. JARRETT, M.A. *Regius Professor of Hebrew.*
R. A. F. BARRETT, B.D. *King's College.*
F. GELL, B.D. *Christ's College.*
W. C. MATHISON, M.A. *Trinity College.*
J. S. WOOD, M.A. *St John's College.*

LIST OF BOOKS

DEIGHTON, BELL AND CO.

Cambridge.

An Introduction to a Course of Lectures on the Early
Fathers. By the late Rev. J. J. BLUNT, B.D., Margaret
Professor of Divinity.

On the Sacrifice, Atonement, Vicarious Oblation, and
Example of Christ, and the Punishment of Sin. Four Sermons
preached before the University of Cambridge, March, 1866. By
the Rev. MORGAN COWIE, B.D. late Hulsean Lecturer, and
late Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge. 8vo. Roan.

Professorial Lectures on the Book of Psalms, delivered
in the University of Cambridge. By W. H. MILL, D.D.

A Course of Lectures delivered on occasions of Public
Catechizing in the Parish Church of Brasted in the Diocese of
Canterbury. By W. H. MILL, D.D. Fcap. 8vo.

The Will Divine and Human. By THOMAS SOLLY.

A Collection of Elementary Problems in Statics, Dyna-
mics, Hydrostatics and Optics, designed for the use of those
Candidates for Mathematical Honours, who are preparing for
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W. WALTON, M.A. Trinity College, Cambridge. Price...

Sermons on Bad Habits, preached before the University
of Cambridge, with other Sermons preached at the Chapel
Royal, White Hall. By the Rev. JOSEPH WOOLLEY, D.D.
late Fellow of Emmanuel College.